

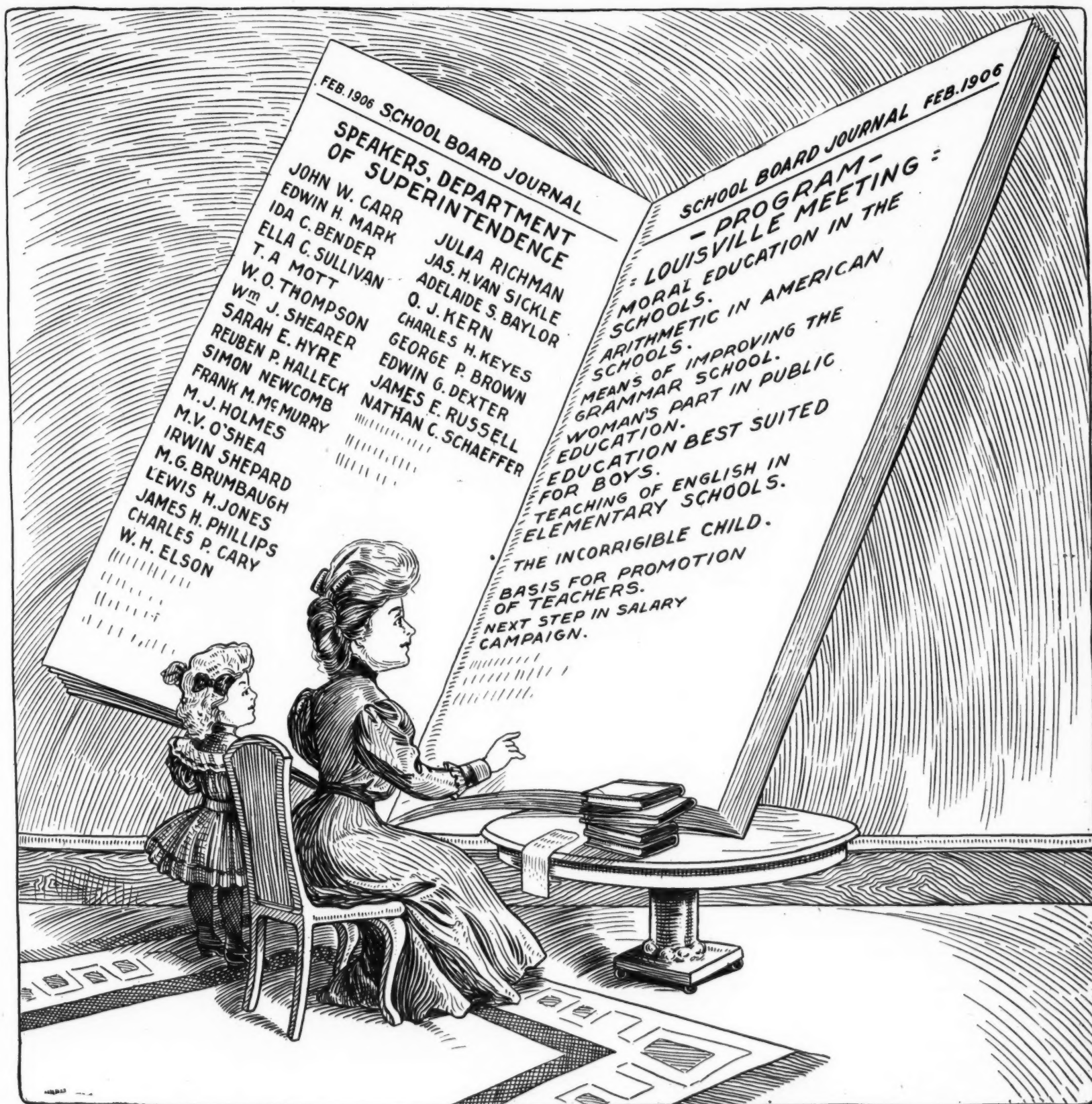
# School Board Journal

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A PROMISING PROGRAM.

The great subjects to be discussed by the Department of Superintendence at its Meeting to be held at Louisville, Ky., February 27, 28 and March 1, 1906.





### RECENT DECISIONS.

Where territory is duly annexed pursuant to law, it immediately on such annexation comes under the power, control, and jurisdiction of the municipality to which it is annexed, for public school as well as for other purposes. Trustees of Schools v. Board of School Inspectors of City of Peoria, Illinois.

Under the Ohio laws providing that a special school district may be formed of any contiguous territory not included within an incorporated city or village, territory that has not been pre-empted by being taken to form some other district is intended; and, when schools of a township have been centralized, no part of the territory comprised in such centralization is to be taken to form a special school district. Fulks v. Wright. State of Ohio.

### Absence from Duty.

Under the revised political code providing that all elective county, township, and precinct officers may be charged, tried, and removed from office for habitual or willful neglect of duty, one month's absence from the state is not in itself a neglect of duty on the part of a county superintendent of schools. Nor was failure to leave some one in charge of his office during his absence, the law not providing for the appointment of a deputy or other person to perform the duties of superintendent during his absence or inability to act. The fact that no official duty was performed during such absence does not imply willful neglect, as there may have been no such duty to perform. Bon Homme County v. McLouth, South Dakota.

### Question of Holidays.

The courts have no power to control the exercise of the judgment and discretion reposed by law in an executive officer as part of his official functions, and hence cannot control the action of the board of school examiners of a city as to fixing the day for holding teachers' examination, or as to granting special examinations to persons observing Saturday as a Sabbath. Cohn v. Townsend. State of New York.

### Issue of School Bonds.

On an issue as to the validity of an election held in a school district to determine whether bonds should be issued for the construction of a high school building, and if so, where the building should be located, etc., the action of the canvassing board finding that the bonds had been actually authorized by a three-fifths vote was final in the absence of fraud, failure of the board to discharge its duty, or malfeasance. Nichols v. Board of Directors of School Dist. No. 10 of Pierce County, Wash.

### Purchase of Supplies.

Where a purchase of certain charts by a board of school directors was generally known by the district and its officers within a few days after the issuance of a warrant to pay for them on December 3, 1900, and no steps were taken to countermand the order or repudiate the purchase until the following March or April, the charts having been delivered to the secretary of the board and distributed by him to the schools in the district, in the meantime, and the board not having offered to return them, the district was liable for the price. Akron Sav. Bank v. School Tp. of Westfield, Iowa.

### Validity of Contracts.

The law declares that no contract binding on a school district shall be made in any case ex-

cept by the school board or board of education, acting as such at a regular meeting or regularly called special meeting, excepting contracts for the employment of teachers. Held, that a school warrant issued in violation of the statute is void. Rochford v. School Dist. No. 6, Lyman County, S. D.

### The Status of Resignations.

Where the chairman of a board of school trustees tendered his written resignation, to take effect on a specified date, which was the close of the then current school year, which resignation was accepted to its terms, such trustee had no power to withdraw the resignation before the date fixed for it to take effect. Saunders v. O'Bannon. Kentucky.

Where a school district trustee's resignation had been accepted to take effect on a future date, his appointment as a member of the board before such date at a meeting at which there was no quorum was ineffectual. Saunders v. O'Bannon. Kentucky.

### School Board Liable.

A city is not liable for injury to a pupil from a defect in a building furnished by it for a public school, it being owned by it not for private or municipal purposes, but for a public purpose. Clark v. City of Nicholasville. Kentucky.

### Compulsory Education and Vaccination.

Pennsylvania. Attorney General Carson has rendered an opinion that the compulsory education law and the act prohibiting the attendance at school of children who have not been vaccinated are not contradictory and do not interfere with each other. Parents cannot be fined for not sending children to school who have been excluded. The opinion settles a question which has long vexed school boards in the state.

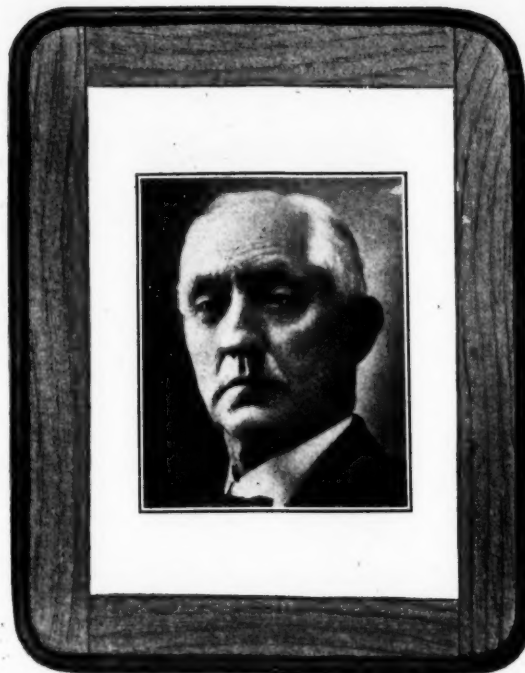
After quoting the statutes and many opinions bearing on the question the attorney general says:

"You cannot under the compulsory education law impose a fine upon parents or guardians for the non-attendance of pupils who have been excluded from the public schools on the ground that they do not present a certificate of successful vaccination. The point is squarely ruled by the case of Commonwealth v. Smith, Ninth district reports, page 625; 23d vol. County Court reports, page 129. In that case the parent was fined by a Justice of the Peace for not sending his child to school with a physician's certificate. Judge Flanning said in effect: 'The parent discharged all his duties by sending the child to school; another statute required the teacher to refuse admission in default of the certificate; the discharge of that duty by the teacher added nothing to the duties of the parent prescribed by statute. The compulsory education act by its terms did not make it obligatory on the parent to obtain a certificate. His sole duty was to send his child to school. He did this. The teacher refused admission because of the absence of a certificate. The statute does not make vaccination compulsory, nor does it require the child to produce the certificate. The question of the extent of the police powers of the State did not arise.'

"This is the only decision on this express point, but it is in harmony with other cases reviewed."

### Constitutionality of Pension Laws.

Corporation Counsel Delany of New York City has submitted an opinion to the board of education that the new law for pensioning teachers who have grown old in the service of the schools is constitutional. The particular point at issue was that section of the law which provides that every member of the teaching and supervising staff in the schools shall contribute to the pension fund 1 per cent. of his or her



HON. A. BERGMAN

President Board of Education, Freeport, Ill.

salary. The section was incorporated in the law at the request of a large number of teachers in order that sick teachers might be relieved from supporting the fund with deductions from their salaries. When, however, the law was passed, litigation was rumored to test the constitutionality of the provision.

The corporation counsel holds, in his opinion, that the legislature has the right and power to increase or diminish the salary of all officers and public employes. Even if the teachers maintain a contractual relation with the board of education, permanent compensation is a matter of legislative discretion. Having the power to fix salaries, it also has the power to deduct a certain percentage of a salary for the purpose of contributing to a certain fund.

### Payment of Salaries.

Sacramento, Cal. The board of education pays its teachers by the month, four weeks of five days each constituting a working month. The last two weeks of December being vacation, the board decided to pay for the first two weeks only and give the teachers the balance of their December wages after they had taught the requisite number of days in January to complete the month. This action was taken on recommendation of the city attorney, who declared any other procedure illegal.



School Director: Don't you think that our course of study ought to be enriched?

Superintendent: No, it is too rich now for poor salaried teachers.

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# School Building Insurance

By William George Bruce



suggested by town insurance companies formed by farmers in different sections of the state. These furnished insurance in the year 1903 on farm buildings at 1½ mills on the dollar. City and village mutual insurance companies were enabled to furnish protection at about 4 mills on the dollar. But, the insurance of school buildings in stock companies has varied from 7 to 10 mills on the dollar.

The new Wisconsin law provides in the main that application for \$250,000 worth of insurance must be secured before steps to form an organization can be taken. These applications must not exceed the sum of \$5,000 on single buildings. As the business increases the amount of each policy may be increased proportionately.

All boards of education and school districts in the state are empowered to organize mutual fire insurance companies for the insurance of public school buildings and their contents against fire, lightning and tornado.

Any number of such boards and districts, not less than twenty-five, may form themselves into a corporation for the purposes aforesaid, by complying with the following conditions, namely: The representatives of such boards and districts, being first duly authorized to do so by the boards and districts represented, shall sign articles of organization.

The general management of the business of corporations so organized is vested in the board of directors, which shall be chosen as provided in the articles of association.

Such corporation before it shall issue any policies must prepare and adopt by-laws and file the same with the commissioner of insurance.

Each board of education and school district to which any policy shall be issued, shall be a member of the corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote at all meetings of the corporation, for each one thousand dollars and major fraction thereof of insurance held by it, and shall be represented at all meetings of the corporation by a member of its board selected by it for that purpose. In case no such representative shall be selected, then the clerk or secretary of such board of education, or the clerk of the school district, shall act as such representative, if he shall be a member of such board, and if such clerk or secretary shall not be a member of the board, then the president of such board shall act as such representative. Such boards shall have the right to change their representatives at will, and in case of such a change shall notify the secretary of the corporation, specifying the person, if any, chosen. Any representative of any board or district to which a policy of insurance has been issued, or which has agreed to accept any such policy, shall be eligible to the office of president, or director, but on ceasing to be such representative, shall cease to be eligible and shall be deemed to have vacated such office, but shall nevertheless continue to act for ten days, or until his successor in such office shall be selected as provided in the by-laws.

Whenever the amount of any loss so ascertained and adjusted shall exceed the amount of cash in the treasury of the corporation, and its

probable receipts for the three succeeding months, the president shall convene the board of directors and they shall make an assessment pro rata on the members of the corporation, according to the amount of insurance held by them respectively and the rate at which the same shall be issued, which assessment shall be sufficient to pay the amount of such loss and of the expenses in connection therewith, and such a sum in addition thereto as the directors shall determine, but no such assessment shall exceed three per cent of the policies in force, and not more than five per cent of such policies shall be levied in assessments during any one year. The assessments thus levied shall be payable not less than ninety days nor more than six months after the same are levied, as the by-laws shall determine. Notice of the assessment shall be given in the manner provided in the by-laws, and the notices so given shall state the amount of the loss and the probable amount to be derived from such assessment, and such other matters as the by-laws shall provide or the directors shall determine. If any member shall fail to pay his assessment in the manner provided in the by-laws, he shall be liable to the corporation on its undertaking, for the amount of the assessment duly levied, and for interest thereon after due at the rate of one per cent for each month or part of a month which the same shall remain unpaid after due, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, with cost as in other cases.

## School Finance and Building.

Peoria, Ill. The school board has devised a new system of keeping the accounts of the schools. Complete checking systems for revising the monthly work have been planned. The system will resemble the ordinary double-entry bookkeeping and will show the exact cost of conducting every school. The old system which made the peculations of N. C. Dougherty possible has been in use ever since the school district was formed.

Jackson, Miss. The school board has created the office of superintendent of school buildings. The new official will superintend and inspect all construction and repair work, will be custodian of the school buildings and will supervise the work of the janitors. To fill the office a practical experienced man has been selected.

A rather unique school building is being erected at Whiting, Indiana. The lower floor will be devoted to manual training and mechanical drawing, while the second floor will contain a large assembly hall with movable folding chairs. It is intended to use the hall for school entertainments and gymnasium purposes and to hold a series of popular meetings at nominal prices. The structure will be 50 by 100 feet in dimensions and will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The board of education is carrying out its policy of enlarging public school grounds to the fullest extent. Recently two large fields near the heart of the city were purchased for \$175,000. These will be laid out into ideal athletic fields and will be open to all children attending the public schools.

The amount of school house property consumed throughout the United States annually exceeds the sum of one half million dollars. This estimate is based upon records kept by the writer for several years past.

The loss of school buildings in the larger and medium sized cities is usually covered by some form of insurance. The smaller buildings in the rural districts are not always so protected, and whenever they are subjected to fire a total loss is apt to follow, more particularly because extinguishing-apparatus is not readily at hand. In the larger cities a movement for fire proof buildings has been inaugurated. The increased cost which this form of construction entails is amply compensated in the additional security ensured for the inmates of a building and in the saving of fire losses.

The average well managed school house is not specially a hazardous risk during the hours it is occupied by pupils and teachers. But, conflagrations usually occur during the hours when the building is deserted, and it is owing to this fact that fires usually secure a considerable headway before they are discovered. Hence, a school house fire is nearly always a total loss.

Aside from the monetary loss, the destruction of a school building causes a serious interruption in the work of the schools, and frequently months elapse before even temporary quarters can be provided.

Insurance policies cannot be obtained at ordinary rates in the regular insurance companies on isolated rural school houses, therefore the mutual insurance idea has come to the rescue and has provided a means of protection at nominal rates.

## A School Insurance Law.

The state of Wisconsin enacted a law last year which authorizes school boards to form mutual insurance companies. The thought was



# The School Superintendent.

## HIGHER STANDARD FOR BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The movement to place the business or commercial schools, now conducted under private auspices, upon a higher plane, is growing rapidly. It has found expression in the new organization known as the American Commercial Schools Institution which already includes the leading and best business colleges in the United States.

Its board of trustees met at the Palmer House, Chicago, last month and proceeded with the development of the plans of the Institution as far as the time at the disposal of the board would permit. A considerable amount of work had to be deferred until the next meeting of the board, which will be held in Baltimore for two or three days prior to the meeting of the E. C. T. A.

The last clause of Section 8, Article 5, of the By-Laws of the Institution, was suspended for a term of five years. It is expected, however, that affiliated schools shall use their influence to carry out the requirements of the said section as far as possible by influencing their graduates to submit to examinations of the Institution and thereby secure the endorsement of the Institution upon their diplomas. This action of the board leaves it optional with the graduate, the purpose being to relieve the affiliated schools from a condition which might make the present requirement in that particular somewhat oppressive. The clause suspended reads as follows:

"No certificate or diploma shall be issued by an affiliated school, its officers or teachers to any person who has not completed a full course of study and passed the regular examinations as prescribed by the Institution."

Applications from a large number of schools were received, but for lack of time all were not acted upon. Those approved at the last meeting are as follows:

Spencerian Commercial School, Enos Spencer, Principal, Louisville, Ky.  
Miller School, Charles M. Miller, Principal, New York City.  
Sandusky Business College, T. W. Bookmyer, Principal, Sandusky, O.  
Elliott Commercial School, B. W. Elliott, Principal, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Springfield Business College, H. B. Henkel, Springfield, Ill.  
Shoemaker & Clark, W. S. Rogers and F. G. Allen, Principals, Fall River, Mass.  
Hanley School, Syracuse, N. Y.  
American Commercial School, O. C. Dorney, Principal, Allentown, Pa.  
Lockyear Business College, M. H. Lockyear, Principal, Evansville, Ind.  
Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Bus. Co., W. H. Sadler, President, Baltimore, Md.  
Salem Commercial School, Geo. P. Lord, Principal, Salem, Mass.  
Eagan School, John J. Eagan, Principal, Hoboken, N. J.  
Brown's Business College, G. W. Brown, Principal, St. Louis, Mo.  
Bristol Business College, Bristol, Tenn.  
Spencerian Business College, R. C. Spencer, President, Milwaukee, Wis.

Other applications were laid on the table until the next meeting of the board.

Dr. Edwin Leibfreed was elected to the position of Dean. Mr. Leibfreed has already opened the offices of the American Commercial Schools Institution in Washington, and hereafter all communications should be addressed to him.

Applications for affiliation should be forwarded promptly to the Dean in order to secure consideration at the next meeting of the board. The Dean is preparing a series of booklets and

other literature for the use of affiliated schools, to be used in explaining the advantages of the Institution and affiliation with it to their prospective students.

Messrs. J. A. Lyons, Chicago, and G. W. Brown, St. Louis, were elected additional members of the board of trustees. The following resolution, of special interest, was passed:

Resolved: It is the settled purpose and policy of the board of trustees of the American Commercial Schools Institution not to advocate, suggest, recommend, condemn, or in any manner prejudice the publication, sale or use of any text books now used or to be used in the affiliated schools.

A committee was appointed to prepare life certificates to be issued to teachers of affiliated schools. Applications for this certificate should be directed to the Dean. This certificate is issued to eligible teachers in affiliated schools without examination.

The four years' course of study for the diploma of the Institution, conferring a Bachelor's degree, was favorably considered, and teachers may matriculate immediately upon application to the Dean. The instruction is by correspondence.

No definite action was taken in regard to the requirements of the course of study for affiliated schools or the examinations for graduates in affiliated schools, as it was concluded to submit these matters to the consideration of the Advisory Council before taking final action. The Advisory Council will be organized at a meeting to be called two or three days prior to the Baltimore meeting of the E. C. T. A.

Literature of the American Institution will be supplied to schools that may desire to know of the advantages to them in affiliation with this National Institution.

## OPPOSE HIGH SCHOOL FRATS.

Des Moines, Ia. A good deal of adverse sentiment is being evidenced against the fraternities in the high schools. Proper legislation to suppress these evils are being spoken of and, no doubt, will be carried out in the near future. Even former college fraternity men are opposed to these societies in the high schools and state that the proper place is in the university only. In speaking on the question a prominent ex-college man said:

"It is simply a direct opposite for what the fraternity is founded. The primal movement was to foster the home spirit. In these high schools, the pupils have good homes and that condition needed at college is obviated by that fact. It is a fine thing in college and it is an honor to belong to one, but in high schools it is entirely out of place. Another point, when an under-fraternity man reaches college, he reasons wrongly that he knows all about fraternities, which is entirely incorrect. He cannot understand the first principles. One of the most forcible efforts to be made to force out this movement would be to have the national organization not recognize a student who comes from lower order. If the student felt that he was not wanted in college, he would care less for fraternities in high school."

## BUSY SUPERINTENDENTS.

New Orleans, La. At its January meeting the board of education increased the salary of Supt. Warren Easton from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. The city council had refused to make the increase, whereupon the board took the matter in hand itself. The city attorney has now rendered a decision that the board's action is illegal and it is likely that Mr. Easton will not receive the desired increase.

Mr. Edward J. Bangs, for some years assistant to State Superintendent Bayliss, has announced his candidacy for the position of state superintendent on the Republican ticket.

Supt. J. A. Pitman of Marlborough, Mass., has resigned his position to accept the principalship of the State Normal School at Salem, Mass.

John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools for Indian Territory, has resigned his position. Edwin F. Moulton has been chosen associate superintendent of schools.

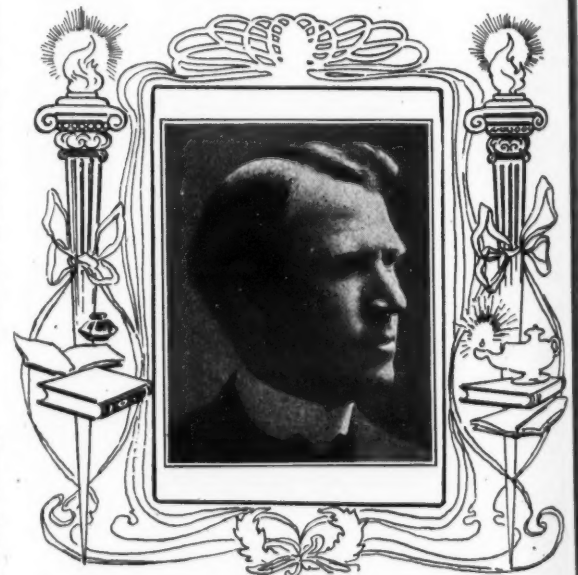
Supt. J. U. White of Brookfield, Mo., has announced his candidacy for the office of state superintendent of schools of Missouri. Mr. White was nominee of the Republicans in 1902, being defeated by Supt. Carrington, the present incumbent.

Frank O. Draper, superintendent of schools at Hyde Park, Mass., has been elected to a similar position at Pawtucket, R. I.

Stratton D. Brooks, Cleveland's new superintendent, has spoken favorably upon the universal adoption of the metric system. Educators throughout the country are not slow to express their approval of the methods of calculation by decimals. A brief study of the metric tables will enable anyone to become proficient in the use of the system in a very short time.

California. The state board of education has passed a rule providing that the State University may not grant a high school teacher's certificate to its graduates before they have completed a year's post-graduate work. Persons who hold a normal certificate or who have had a year's experience in teaching are exempt from the new rule.

Boone, Ia. An order has been issued by the school board that text books belonging to pupils who have been afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases must be destroyed. The books of pupils who have been quarantined must also be burned, as a matter of protection against disease. At the same meeting the board delegated a committee to visit the local book dealers for the purpose of stopping the sale of second-hand books. It is held by members of the board that the indiscriminate purchase of old books gives opportunity for the spread of contagion.



MR. I. FRANK EDWARDS,  
Dixon, Ill.,  
Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction  
of Illinois.

# Rel

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# Relation of School Board to Superintendent

By E. C. Hughes, Member of Board of Education, Seattle, Wash.

The typical school director should be a man of affairs, accustomed to business transactions, quick of comprehension, large of grasp, comprehensive in his mental surveys, calm and deliberate in judgment, and with a keen appreciation of the importance and the responsibility of the public trust he is called upon to assume and discharge. He should be both able and willing to discharge the duties devolving upon him gratuitously. In the larger cities the demand upon the time and energy and thought of every member of the school board is very great. Considered as a business institution alone, it is usually one of the largest and always the most important in the community.

The very conception of a free public school system would be marred, if not indeed wholly undermined, by any attempt to provide pecuniary compensation for the services of the school board. Adequate compensation would afford occasion for partisan strife in school elections, for the election of incompetent men to the office, and for peculation and fraud. The man who is either unwilling or unable to devote the necessary time to this service gratuitously will ordinarily be found to be an unfit man for the place.

## Qualities of a School Board Member.

Each member of the school board should in general be a man of liberal education, else he will either fail to grasp the full measure of its importance or to comprehend the full scope of its work. He should be a man of mature judgment, a judgment ripened by the lessons of life's experience; hence, as a rule, at least in the larger cities, he should be over thirty years of age. He should be a busy man, for it is an axiom in the business world that the busiest men have the most time. The man of leisure and the man who has retired from the activities of life because of advancing years will usually devote neither the time nor the energy necessary to secure the best results. He should be a man of inherent probity and of exalted moral and ethical principles, and his life in the community should have been so long and so well known as to have won for him the public confidence that inevitably flows from the possession of these qualities. He should represent the whole district and not a part of it, and he should be broad enough to consider any question from the standpoint of general, and not of local or sectional interest. He should be quick and decisive in action, clear and earnest in conviction, and fearless of criticism when in the right. He should boldly resist every attempt to inject partisanship or political strife, whether among the teaching force or in the general administration of the affairs of the district. And above all, he must be a man who, when he takes his oath of office, feels that he is assuming the most sacred and important trust that can be delegated to him by his fellow men.

You may say this is an ideal, not merely a typical school director. Not at all! There are plenty of just such men in every community in our State. Is it suggested that such men will not serve upon the school board? I am not willing to believe it. If that has been the experience of any community, I prefer rather to believe that it is the fault of the community. If you tell me that such men are unwilling to serve, I answer you that you have not sufficiently tried. Such men are always patriotic; such men cannot fail to have a lofty conception of civic duty. They may refuse to seek positions of emolument or of honor; they may be unwilling to seek, and even reluctant to accept, the responsible duties and trusts involved in the work of the school board; but no fit man, possessed of a lofty conception of civic duty, will refuse to respond to the call, when earnestly made by his fellow citizens, realizing, as he must, that behind that call lies the mute appeal of the children who are to become the



future men and women of our cities and our commonwealth.

If in your respective cities you have not such a school board, go back to your homes with the firm resolve that duty—the duty you owe to the young—commands you to secure such members at your forthcoming school elections; and the call will not go unanswered.

## What of the Superintendent?

But the city superintendent,—what of him? We must hold him up to view, and we must analyze him, we must know him, before we can definitely or properly consider the relations which should exist between him and the governing body of the school system over which he is to preside.

In the first place, the typical city superintendent should have a complete grasp of every part of the work of education,—the sort of grasp which can come only from actual personal contact and experience. It is said of our greatest captains of industry that they began at the bottom. So, too, the superintendent should in his earlier life have had sufficient actual experience in every phase of the teacher's work, from the class room to the supervision of a village or a graded school.

In the larger cities, he should be a man of college or university training, and, in all cases, at least be graduated from a normal school. He must not only understand the art of science of teaching, but must be competent to guide and direct the teaching force. He must be above pettiness and bickerings and strife; he must be calm and deliberate in judgment, comprehensive in his views, able and willing to survey the entire field before he renders his decision. He must be sympathetic, charitable, and humane, and yet always firm and decisive. He must possess patience and tact. He should be pleasing in address and affable in manners. He must be diplomatic, without trimming; he must possess cleverness, without hypocrisy.

His conception of the importance of his office and the sacredness of the trust that devolves upon him should be so exalted that he will scorn resort to political or other intrigue, even for the sake of retaining his place. He must have a keen sense of the right and the wrong, and the moral courage at all times to uphold the one and oppose the other; and if occasion require, he should be strong enough and brave enough to sustain the right, to resist the wrong, even though he be compelled to stand alone against the board or the community.

## Must Have Business Judgment.

There are other qualities of scarcely less importance, which are equally essential in the competent city superintendent under our common school system. He must be a man of large business grasp and of excellent judgment in business affairs, for he should be in constant touch with every practical and business interest of the district, and competent to advise the board in relation thereto. In order to properly discharge this function, he must not only accurately know, but correctly understand, the laws governing the schools and school districts.

He should be familiar with school architecture, and be conversant with the most advanced systems of heating, lighting, ventilation and sewerage in the school buildings. He must have an intimate knowledge of the laws of finance and be able to apply them wisely, not only to his own affairs, to avoid the evil example of debt, but to the affairs of the district, so that he may be a competent counselor of the school board in all matters relating to the finances of the district.

## Practical Knowledge.

He must possess the qualities of generalship; he must be able to direct and control the forces that work under him. If he lack the power of initiative, he will lack efficiency, and his work will be a failure. He must be a constant student of the means and methods of education, and the uses to which it is to be applied in civic life. He must know the laws of hygiene by which the child is developed to youth, the youth of full-rounded, normal physical manhood and womanhood. He should be no tyro in the field of metaphysics, for without an adequate comprehension of the laws governing the intellectual development of the young, he is not a fit person to be awarded the guardianship of their destinies. He should have no other work, no other interest, no other ambition; his whole heart and his entire energy should be devoted to his profession, the most noble, the most exalted, in which human energy may be employed.

Again it may be said that the foregoing is a picture of the ideal and not merely of the typical city superintendent. If so, I must again take issue. The qualities here described are not ideal, are not, I think, even rare. They are only such as may be reasonably expected from any man who has been endowed by nature with a normal mind, a normal conscience and a normal body, and who has lived rightly, devoting himself with singleness of purpose to one great central life work.

Having said thus much, it will scarcely be necessary to define in detail the relation of the school board to the superintendent, for the necessary intimacy of that relationship will at once be apparent to all.

## Committee Labors.

The committee on buildings and grounds must study the growth of the different localities in the city and the increase of school population; and must estimate and report upon the necessity for new buildings, as well as upon their size, character and equipment. In the discharge of this work the city superintendent should be their faithful mentor and guide. They come from the busy walks of life and a large part of their time is devoted to the conduct of their personal business and affairs.

It may not be necessary, and ordinarily is not, that he should co-operate with or assist the auditing committee, but his advice should usually be sought and freely given in all matters relating to the finances of the district. In the vast expenditures of our larger cities, all matters of finance are matters of importance, and in the aggregate require the utmost care and thought. The city superintendent is, broadly speaking, the general manager of this great business concern, whose importance relates not merely to the welfare of the taxpayers, but to the education and the character-building of those who will take their places in the succeeding generation. In my opinion, the city superintendent should be intimately acquainted with every business interest of the district, and so fully conversant with all its expenditures as to be a competent advisor in respect to any of them.

In all matters relating to the work and duties of the committee on text books and courses of study, they are almost wholly dependent upon the superintendent. However well equipped they may be for the office they fill and however conscientiously and unremittingly they may de-

Concluded on page 17.



# Model Schoolhouse Plans and Specifications

By J. W. McClymonds, Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, Cal.

The planning of school buildings is largely a problem of sanitation. It is also a problem of aesthetic training. School buildings should be so planned as to serve best the purpose for which they are constructed, to-wit: the development of men and women, and this includes all that can be done for the occupants of the building in the way of health and the development of character.

## School Grounds.

First and foremost in the selection of a plant for school purposes for city children is the selection of school grounds. These grounds, so far as possible, should not be within two hundred feet of any electric car line. One of the most difficult things that the city schools have to contend with is the noise of traffic on the streets.

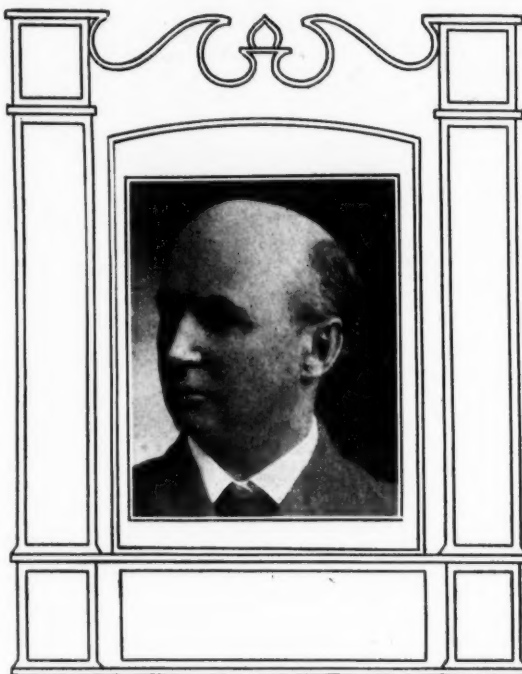
In this country, school grounds should be selected with a view to the purpose for which they are to be devoted. A lot that would make a splendid building site for business or residence purposes might be very poorly adapted for a school site. The grounds, it goes without saying, should be spacious enough to afford ample play ground for the number of pupils attending school. A school lot to adequately accommodate five hundred pupils should not be less than 300x300 feet, and a school ground for one thousand pupils should not be less than double this area.

The character of the soil should be taken into consideration. The frontage is a matter that is of importance, so that the building may be placed on the west frontage of the ground, and the slope to be from the building. The location of the building on the west frontage of the lot is important, as it furnishes a sunny and warm play ground to the east of the building. It also affords opportunity for opening the greatest number of rooms possible to the east, thus securing the best sunlight, and at the same time securing the location of rooms in the quietest section of the building.

## Model Schoolhouse Plans.

The model plan for a country school house, and for a city school building, is composed of identically the same units—and that is the model school room. There are certain fixed limits in reference to a school room that cannot be passed without damage to the children.

Authorities are agreed that the greatest distance that children should be required to read writing on the blackboards is 30 feet. It therefore follows that the greatest length of the school room should not exceed 32 feet. Light will follow in sufficient quantities a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the height of the light surface from the floor; that is, if a window be 12 feet from the floor, the greatest distance that the window will throw light in sufficient quantity to afford the most perfect conditions will be 18 feet. But if the light is admitted in sufficient quantity, it has been demonstrated that a very acceptable light can be obtained in a room 24 feet wide with a 13 foot ceiling. But to do this it is necessary to place the school desks as near the light as possible, leaving an aisle at least three feet wide on the dark side of the room. Taking these two things into consideration, a school room should not be in length more than 32 feet, nor in width more than 24 feet. The height of the ceiling is determined largely by the number of stories there are in the building. If the building is but one story high, the ceiling should be made as high as possible. In this



case it is possible to make the room wider than 24 feet, but if building consists of two stories, the height of the ceiling should not exceed 13 feet.

## Interior Finish and Equipment.

The finish of the school room should be as plain as possible. No projections should be permitted in the room so as to afford opportunity for the lodgment for dust. The mouldings should be plain and so shaped that the dust can readily be removed from them. All book cases should be placed in the walls of the building so that the doors will come flush with the plastering of the room. The windows should be placed 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet from the floor, and should be carried as near the ceiling as construction will permit. With proper construction the glass surface can be brought within 6 inches of the ceiling. All windows should be placed on one side of the room, to the left of the pupils, and these windows should be placed on the 32 foot side of the room. The windows should be placed as nearly to one end of the 32 foot side as possible. Mullions between the windows should be as narrow as strength of construction will permit. The glass surface should be broken as little as possible with sash rails. The glass surface of a school room should not be less than one foot of glass for every  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet of floor surface. About 172 feet of glass will be required for each school room of the size indicated above. If the glass of the windows is 8 feet long it will take a width of window of 21 feet for each room.

The space on the 32 foot side of the room not occupied by windows will be in front of the children, thus permitting them to look into a pocket which is restful to the eyes.

## Interior Orientation.

There should be two doors opening from each class room into the cloak room. This cloak room should be in no way connected with the hall, but should have an outside window. If possible this cloak room should be as much as seven feet wide and 24 feet in length. The cloak room should be of sufficient size to afford a safe place for the hats and wraps of the number of children to be schooled in the class rooms. The location of these cloak rooms, if possible,

should be behind the teacher and the door leading into the school room should be at least four feet wide and should be placed as near as possible to the doors leading from the school room into the cloak room.

The planning of a school building is the arranging of the unit, the school room, in such a way as to secure the best lighting for the greatest number of rooms. The placing of these rooms so as to remove them the farthest from the noise of the streets, etc.

## Foundation and Drainage.

The foundations of school building should be so constructed as to prevent moisture from collecting in the soil under the building. The best drainage can be secured by constructing in the school grounds a drainage sump connected directly with the sewer. There should be placed at the foot of the foundation wall drainage pipe properly covered with rocks, this drainage pipe to connect with the drainage sump. Such construction will insure perfect dryness under the school building proper.

Every school building should have within it a basement of sufficient height to be serviceable as a shelter for children in rainy weather, and for the installation of necessary heating apparatus and sanitary conveniences. The floor of this basement should be covered with concrete. The concrete, if possible, should be overlaid with bitumen. No drainage pipes, whether of iron or otherwise, should be covered up under a school building. A much safer way is to attach the drainage pipes to the ceiling of the basement, carry them through the wall, and connect them with the sewer outside of the building. One of the greatest dangers to the health of the children in a city school system is the sewer system. The leaders from the roof should not be connected by hoppers to the sewer. No matter how much care is taken, these hoppers are frequently out of order and the sewer gas is permitted to escape into the school yard. A safer construction is to surround the building with sewer pipe to be used for roof drainage only, and this drainage pipe to connect directly with the drainage sump in the school grounds. The leaders from the roof to be connected directly with this drainage pipe. In this way absolute safety is secured.

## Light and Lighting.

Although sunlight in the school room is very desirable during the absence of the pupils, it cannot be admitted directly during the presence of the pupils—and yet light must be admitted. It is therefore important that the shades of the school room should be of a light, translucent material. We have found by experience that a light green shade is preferable. These shades when drawn will admit a limited amount of light.

The most desirable light exposure in this climate, for a school room, is the east end. If care is taken to roll up the shades in the evening, the school room will be warmed by the morning sun before the children are called together, and then, too, the sunlight will give no trouble in the rooms after ten o'clock. A western exposure is deemed more desirable than a southern, and a southern exposure is preferable to a northern exposure. All school rooms ought to be arranged so that direct sun rays can be admitted to them some time during the day. You can readily see that the sun's rays in the room exposed to the south will be so bright that

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(NOTE: Silvio has been at the city and county with the beginning of the year. He has been for four years a

A sound principle of management of teaching administrative custom and were at first civil service teachers as a cisco school several years it rests upon measures have principles in I believe lize our pres pulsory on their teacher In devising was guided a report ad 1901 by a student David Ide Wheeler Cubberley, Principles U

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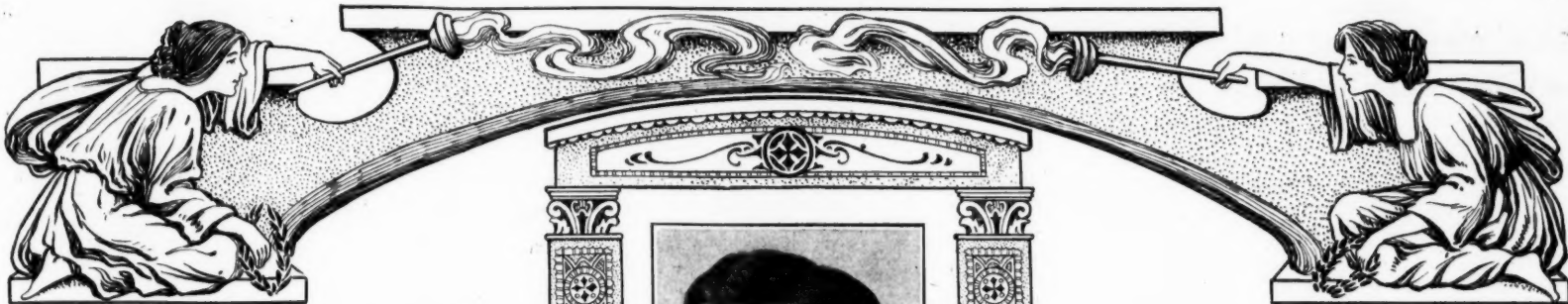
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# Teachers' Examinations and Probations

By ALFRED RONCOVIERI



(NOTE: Since this article was prepared Mr. Roncovieri has been appointed Superintendent of the San Francisco city and county schools. Supt. W. H. Langdon retired with the beginning of the year in order to accept the district attorneyship to which he was elected last fall. Mr. Roncovieri has been a member of the Board of Education for four years and its President for two years.)

A sound plan for the selection and appointment of teachers is a much needed reform in the administration of public schools. Established custom and many private and personal interests were at first bitterly opposed to the competitive civil service system for the appointment of teachers as at present in vogue in the San Francisco school department, but after a trial of several years the system has come to stay, for it rests upon sound principles, and practical measures have been adopted for carrying these principles into effect.

I believe that public sentiment will crystallize our present plan into a law, making it compulsory on all city boards of education to select their teachers impersonally and on merit alone. In devising the present competitive system I was guided by the following principles found in a report addressed to the board of education in 1901 by a select committee composed of President David Starr Jordan, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, State Supt. Thos. J. Kirk, Prof. Cubberley, Dr. Burk and Prof. Elmer E. Brown.

## Principles Underlying the Selection of Teachers.

1. The sole purpose of the public schools is education. No consideration whatever, other than the educational interests of pupils can honestly enter into any plan for the appointment of teachers. In no sense do the schools exist to provide employment for teachers.
2. No one should be employed as a teacher who does not possess high personal character, liberal education and embody health and vigor.
3. Successful experience is manifestly the best evidence of fitness for appointment.
4. Professional training in the principles and practice of teaching is desirable, and is increasingly demanded in systems of public education.
5. The duty of the board of education requires that these officers should frequently take the initiative in securing the best possible teachers for the schools under their management. It is not sufficient that they should merely select from the candidates who apply for appointment.
6. The employment of any sort of personal or political influence to secure appointment to the teaching force, or the urging of any consideration other than fitness for the work of teaching as a ground for such appointment, is held to be an act of unprofessional conduct.

## Objective End of Education.

As the real objective end of education is the rearing of a perfect citizen, so should it be the purpose of governing educational bodies to adopt and enforce a system through the exercise of which the services of the most competent pedagogues may be secured. It is not the educational qualifications alone which denote the successful teacher any more than the adoption of an excellent course of study could be said to insure the successful education of a pupil. A



ALFRED RONCOVIERI  
President Board of Education, San Francisco, Cal.

teacher must be, aside from the standpoint of academic qualifications, of agreeable disposition, strong personality, good bearing and address, as well as being perfectly sound in health and possessed of sufficient bodily vigor to do effective teaching. The importance of a teacher's life work can not be under-estimated. To her is entrusted a solemn, sacred duty, as the child comes directly under her control during its formative period. None can gainsay the fact that the force of the teacher's example and the general environment of the class room exercise an important part in this impressionable stage of a child's career.

## Competitive Civil Service.

The present competitive civil service method of appointing the teachers of the San Francisco school department has been in force for the past four years; but it was not formally adopted and made a permanent feature of the school administration of this city until May, 1904. In preparing the present competitive plan and in proposing its permanent adoption my object was to eliminate and prevent all political or social "pupils" from exercising their pernicious influence in the conduct of school affairs. The system is simple and has given us splendid results.

The competitive examinations are based on questions relating to the theory and practice of teaching and are both oral and written. They are held annually, generally in June or July. This time of the year is selected because it gives the teachers from every part of the state an opportunity to come to San Francisco to take the examinations. In the written examination, which is the first held, ten questions are propounded, five in the forenoon session and the remainder in the afternoon. The papers are submitted to a committee of principals who mark the percentages. This committee of Examiners consists of ten persons, one and the same question being submitted to each of the Examiners for the determination of the percentage. To insure absolute impartiality a system has been adopted by which the identity of the candidates is completely hidden, and in fact is not divulged or known to anyone until the percentages attained by the competitor in both the written and oral examinations have been decided.

The only conditions imposed upon candidates

are that they must be the holders of at least a grammar grade certificate, of good moral character, bodily health and vigor.

## An Oral Examination.

The oral examination is conducted by the board of education, consisting of four members and the superintendent of schools. The main object of this examination is to ascertain the candidate's visible qualifications, such as age, address, personality, education, experience, conscientiousness, enthusiasm, devotion and force of character. Two hundred is the maximum credits which a candidate may attain, one hundred credits being allowed for each examination.

## Teachers Favor the System.

The favor in which these examinations are held is evident by the increasing number of participants each year. Of those who took the examination of 1904, 101 have been appointed to the Day Substitute Class and from the list of this year 76 have thus far been selected in the order of their standing in the examination.

It is not difficult to account for the eagerness displayed by teachers to secure positions in this city. San Francisco offers the most attractive field of labor on the coast,—higher salary, permanent tenure, social and educational advantages, and finally, the enjoyment of a pension at the time of retirement.

While the successful candidate in the examination secures a position in the Department as a member of the Substitute Class, the fact of such membership insures no guarantee of permanency to her position. Her future success or failure and the permanency of position depends upon the result of her own labor, for upon being assigned to a class from the substitute list she enters upon what is known as a probationary period of two years' duration. If upon the expiration of this probationary period the reports of the principals under whom the teacher has taught are favorable as to her teaching qualifications and ability to enforce discipline, she is elected a regular member of the teaching force by the Board of Education, upon recommendation of the superintendent. She now becomes what is known as a regular teacher, and the tenure of her occupation is for life, subject, however, to good behavior and efficiency and to her compliance with the rules governing teachers' positions. If on the other hand three unfavorable reports are made against a probationary teacher by three principals who have given the probationer a fair trial in class room work, the probationer is dropped from the roll.

## The Probationary Period.

The probationary period under the eyes of competent judges of teachers' work is most important, for upon its successful termination depends the permanent employment of the teacher in the department. Not less important, however, are the duties devolving upon the principals, the superintendent and the board of education, for upon their reports and actions depend the selections of the personnel of our teachers. To appoint a teacher for life who had

Concluded on page 18.



# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

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## A SCHOOL BOARD DUTY.

The annual meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association will be held February 28, March 1 and 2, at Louisville, Ky.

This national gathering of superintendents is the most important of the year. It not only brings together the leading educators of the land, but takes up for solution problems which affect every school system, be it large or small.

Every superintendent of the school system should attend. The inspiration, the practical knowledge and the professional strengthening which he gathers here can be carried back to his own school system. Thus, the value of these gatherings to the common school interests are immeasurable.

The duty of the school board here is plain. It should not only permit the superintendent to attend, but should order him to go and cover the expense out of the school fund. No expense incurred by the board will yield a better return towards raising the standard of the schools. The good things which the superintendent carries home with him he will give to the schools.

School boards all over the country have recognized the importance of these national gatherings and now order their superintendents to attend, covering the expense out of the school treasury. In fact the greater majority of school boards now cover the superintendent's expense, which, considering the returns received, is only nominal.

The duty of the school board is to make the superintendent go whether he wants to or not, and to compel him upon his return to make a concise report of the great educational meeting to his board.

## ALL EYES ON SAN FRANCISCO.

In view of the fact that the National Educational Association will hold its great meeting for 1906 at San Francisco, Cal., the attention of the school public is more or less directed to that city.

Its doings therefore in the educational field will be of more than passing interest. Its school system is organized upon plans different from that of all other cities. Its recent movements in the direction of school architecture are marvellous, considering the size, age and location of the city.

In a recent communication to the editor of this journal, Mr. Alfred Roncovieri, formerly

President of the Board of Education and now Superintendent of Schools, says:

"I wish to say that San Francisco has recently voted nearly \$4,000,000 for new school construction and that I have been most interested in reading the articles and studying the plans on school architecture which your valuable paper regularly contains in each of its issues. I have also your booklet on school architecture and have taken much interest in it. I will be very glad to receive suggestions that would assist me in getting any plans that you consider would make suitable study in the preparation of the plans for our new Lowell High School which is to cost \$450,000."

The enormous sum of money appropriated for new school buildings indicates a progressive spirit on the part of the people as reflected through the Board of Education.

The school architects of the Pacific Coast have made some wonderful strides in the direction of buildings that are not only dignified in exterior design but also ingenious in orientation and reasonable in cost. With the spirit shown by the San Francisco people some splendid results in the field of school architecture may be looked for.

Mr. Roncovieri is in himself a guarantee that the best thought and study in the field of school architecture will find expression in the school buildings about to be erected in the city of San Francisco.

## CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the past few years we have heard a great deal about cheap school books. The legislative measures in the direction of cheapness, which have been introduced in Kansas, Kentucky and other states, have offered the daily press of the several states ample food for discussion and the politician plenty of ammunition for stump oratory.

The arguments which have grown out of these measures and their presentation by politicians and the public press, have been, at times, of the most demagogical kind and have invariably appealed to the thoughtless and the ignorant classes.

School books have their commercial as well as educational value. They should primarily possess the educational value or serviceability in the highest possible degree. Their price should be fixed in keeping with the cost of production, leaving a reasonable margin of profit for the publisher and dealer.

Thus, the first consideration in the selection of a text book is quality and not cost. But, in these conflicts where the educational interests are brought into the wedge of political strife the cost becomes the first and apparently only consideration. The price of books is fixed by a set of politicians and an enormous saving to the state is figured on paper and submitted to an unthinking public. Politicians see millions of saving to the people and shout the achievement from the house tops in stentorian tones. No further inquiry is made.

The fact, however, remains that school books like every other commodity are produced in

grades and qualities. Just as you can buy a stove that is cheap in first cost, and yet expensive in fuel consumption, so you can purchase a cheap and unserviceable school book.

Wherever state school authorities have fixed a nominal price for school books the quality has proportionately deteriorated. Commercial enterprise has readily adapted itself to meet the new condition. Old discarded school books have been revived. Defunct copyrights have been dug out. Forgotten plates have been reclaimed from junk shops. Paper mills have worked off their cheapest wood pulp product into these books. Book binders have slapped the printed sheets together at break neck speed and with sufficient care that the books would hold together, at least, until they reached the pupil. And then carloads of these thrashy books have been shipped from publishing centers into the cheap states.

The paper mill has furnished cheap paper and still made a profit; the printer has rendered poor press work and still made a profit; the book binder wrapped the books into cheap binding and still made a profit. The only man who gets no profit is the author who died a century ago. His heirs do not know of his guilt in the direction of school book authorship.

If the politician believes that the publishers lost money in the transaction he is ignorant of the laws of trade and commerce. The state that buys cheap books will get exactly what it pays for and the margin of profit to the publisher remains practically the same. The only difference here is that some publishers make cheap books while others merely make good books.

In the purchase of an inferior school book there is a loss somewhere which must be apparent to every thoughtful man. The pupil suffers that loss; no one else. But, the pupil is entitled to the best text book which advanced educational effort can produce. To give him anything less than that is to deprive him of something which is received by the child in the more progressive commonwealth not dominated by cheap politicians.

The cartoon and editorial in last month's School Board Journal picture the present situation quite accurately and at the same time conservatively. The number of encouraging letters upon the policy adopted by this journal give some idea of the trend of thought. The following extract from one of many letters may be submitted as a sample:

"I am glad to see that you are taking notice of the great evil as indicated in your leading editorial in the January number, and the article on Text Books and Book Trusts on page 23. I have been waiting for years to find an unsubsidized educational journal that had the backbone to come out and talk plainly about this most unrighteous condition of affairs.

"We talk about graft in our large insurance and other financial institutions. There is graft infinitely worse in its destruction of



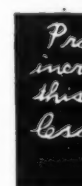
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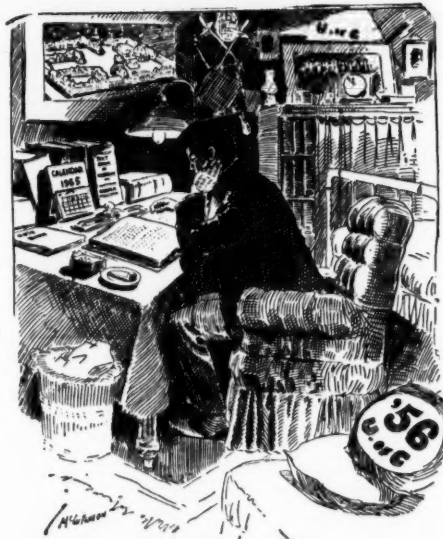


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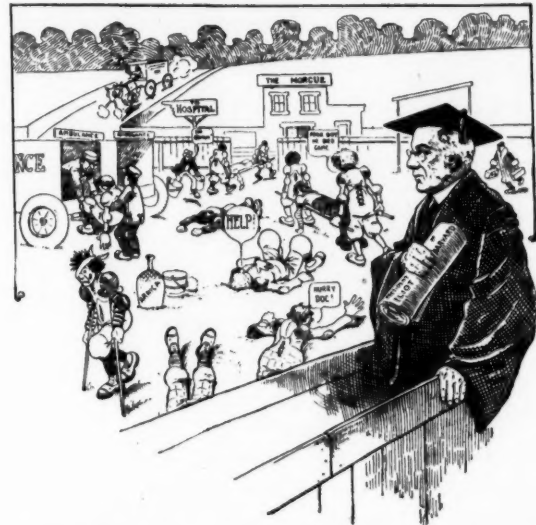




To the memory of the late president of the University of Chicago.



President Harper's monument as seen by Cartoonist McCutcheon.



President Eliot drawing conclusions on Football for 1906.

good morals—the perversion of honest dealing and its degrading influences, and which does its work right close to our homes and in the midst of our families, and that is graft that subsidizes boards of education, superintendents, teachers and school officers. This graft can be found to a greater or less extent in every community. It is the graft that poisons; it is the graft that is hard to uncover; it is the graft that threatens the bread and butter of educators; it is the graft that is first suggested by the host at the dinner table to his unsuspecting guest; it is the graft that is altogether damnable in every respect that you look at it.

“If there is a journal in this country that is in a position to open up thoroughly on this subject of book trusts and dishonest methods practiced by them, and arouse the public conscience to a realization of the actual facts, it has a great future before it, and will have accomplished a great good.”

#### PRIVATE VERSUS STATE COLLEGES.

The university life of this country has brought to the surface a serious discussion as to the relative merits of state institutions of learning and those maintained by private means. The question is ably discussed on both sides with the arguments, however largely in

favor of the state institutions.

The more recent utterances on the subject emanate from President James of the University of Illinois, as follows:

“Endowed institutions, whether under private or church control, have done a vast service, but, on the other hand, they have the defects of their virtues. Educational institutions, whether private or state, are by nature conservative. They resist changes and improvements. They fight progress almost as a law the more completely they are removed from the necessity of appeal to the life of their own generation for support, the more set do they become in their conservatism, the more bulwarked in their opposition to all progress. They may by their wealth defy the currents of progress. They may oppose themselves to all forward movements. They not only may do so, but in nearly every instance in history they have done so.

“The history of every European country demonstrates that these bodies, the universities and colleges, have had to be reformed by law. Left to themselves they have suffered of dry rot in an extreme form. Oxford and Cambridge fought bitterly all attempts to force them into line with modern progress. It was the forcible subjection of the German university to the directing power of the government which broke up the crust of conservatism and

paved the way for that wonderful career of progress which put Germany at the head of scientific progress.

“Even in our own country our colleges and universities have the same opposition to education and progress to record. If the people in this country had handed over to college and university faculties the decision of the important educational questions which they have had to settle in the last 50 years, we should have today practically no high school system, or one of comparatively little value. We should have, to a large extent, no professional schools of high quality at all. Fortunately for us, however, our institutions as a whole, have been so poverty stricken that they have been compelled to appeal to the community continually for funds, and in so doing they have been forced into lines of progress which have become more and more evident in the past few years.”

New York City. The board of education has granted substantial increases in the salaries of its chief officials. A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the board, had his salary increased from \$4,500 to \$5,000. Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, architect and superintendent of public school buildings, received a raise of \$2,000. His salary will hereafter be \$10,000. Henry R. Cook, auditor, and Patrick Jones, supply agent, also had their salaries increased to \$5,500 each.



A financial problem confronts Chicago School Board.



President W. O. Thompson retires from Columbus, O., School Board.



Lest we forget—two great days.



### VALUE OF AN AUDITORIUM.

The importance of an assembly room is so evident that the reasons need only be stated. They are as follows:

First, the occasional assembling of all the pupils adds greatly to the esprit de corps of a school. An opportunity is afforded to the principal to address his school as a whole under conditions that are far more impressive than when pupils are addressed in their separate class rooms. It enables the principal to conduct general exercises in marching, music, gymnastics, etc. It enables the principal, also, to call together his whole school from time to time to listen to interesting and valuable addresses, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, etc.

Secondly, a school auditorium affords the means for using the school building as a social center for the district in which it is located. In a city such as ours, with few public halls that can be used as meeting places for citizens and parents, the school auditorium is almost a necessity. But even were public halls available without cost, they would not fully meet the wants of the school community. The school building focuses, as no other institution can, the wants and aspirations of all the people; here their children gather from day to day; it is their own building maintained by the taxes which they pay; here are no social distinctions; no distinctions of race, nationality, occupation or creed.—Extract from Annual Report of A. B. Poland, Supt. of Schools, Newark, N. J.

### Architecture and Graft.

The building committee of the board of education of Atlanta, Ga., recently drafted resolutions that effect the acceptance of architects' plans submitted for new school buildings. The main idea in these resolutions is to eliminate the question of "graft" among architects which enters so largely in the practice of letting contracts. The rules are substantially as follows:

1. To prohibit personal interviews on the part of architects in behalf of their plans. No architect will be allowed to present his plans in person, nor speak in their behalf unless requested by the committee.

2. All plans will be submitted by number and not by name of architect. This is done to insure perfect fairness in the competition. The names of architects will be removed from their plans by a disinterested party before they are presented to the committee.

3. Any architect who discloses the identity

of his plans to the committee will be removed from the competition.

4. The committee will not announce when or where they will meet, nor the date of their decision.

5. Plans will be open for any one to see and discuss prior to the final action of the committee.

6. The committee shall reach a decision in 30 days.

### Large or Small High Schools.

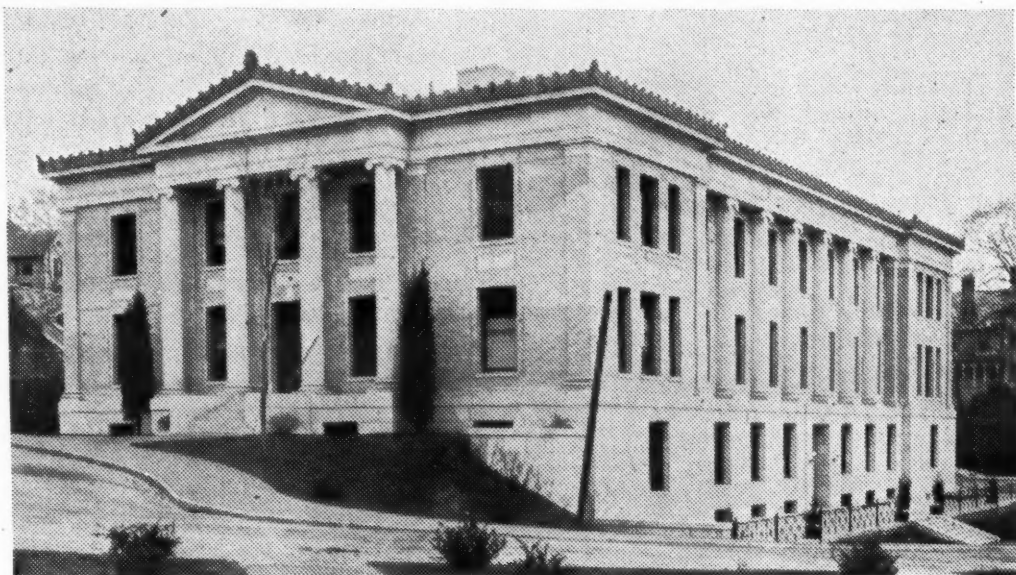
St. Paul, Minn. The desirability of erecting smaller high school buildings in various parts of the city as against a large central school is being discussed. It is contended by the advocates of the small building plan that it is more economical to operate several schools of not more than 500 pupils than a larger one. The principal, the teachers and the pupils are brought closer to one another in a smaller school and the work of all is consequently better. A central building to be easily accessible must be in the heart of the city, probably in the business section, where the students are exposed to incongenial and sometimes undesirable moral surroundings. Much time is lost in travel and the expense incurred in street car fare imposes a hardship on some parents.

### New School Buildings.

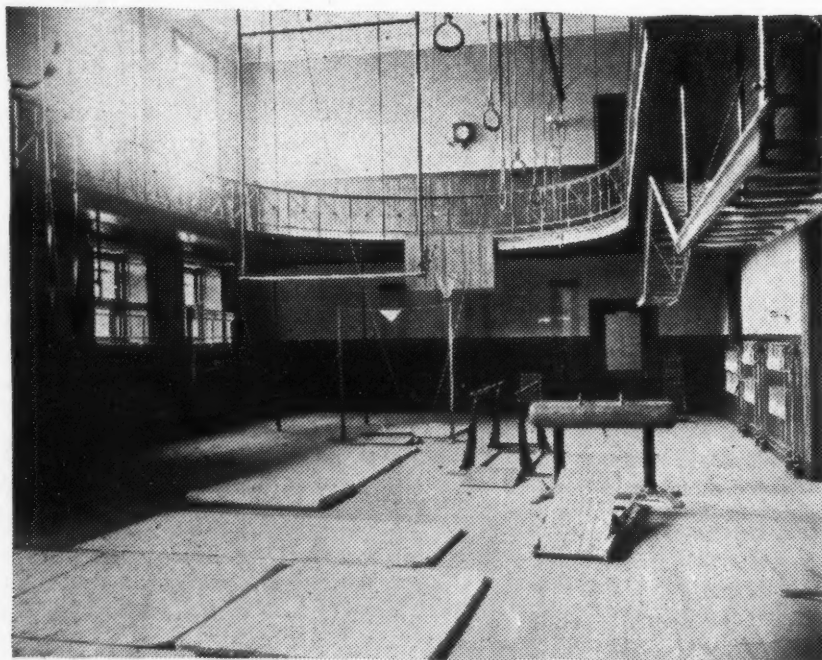
The contract for the new high school building at Fairmont, W. Va., has been awarded to Holbert & Spedden, of that city. Their bid was \$59,000. This does not include the heating plant, furniture and equipment. It is estimated that the total cost will be \$80,000, including the site, which costs \$10,000.

The building will have a full basement story in which will be the heating plant, rooms for manual training and kitchen and dining room. The first floor will have the principal's office, general reception room, teachers' private retiring room and five class rooms, with toilet and cloak rooms.

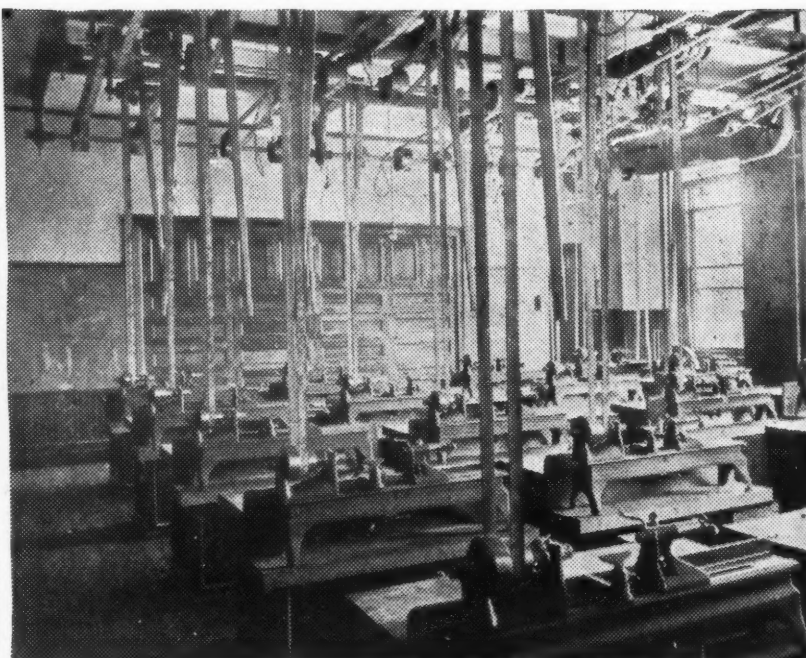
The second floor will have seven class rooms, reading room and library, with toilet and cloak rooms. The third floor will have a lecture room with physical and chemical laboratories on opposite sides, a large gymnasium, with toilet, shower baths, and lockers for boys and girls. A special feature of the building will be the auditorium that will seat about eight hundred people. The main room of the auditorium will be on the first floor in the rear with entrances at both sides, while there will be a balcony with entrances from the second floor. This building is to stand on a commanding site of three acres in the south-eastern section of the city. The general style of architecture is English classic.



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, Naugatuck, Conn.  
McKim, Mead & White, Architects, New York City.  
Courtesy, Supt. F. W. Eaton.



GYMNASIUM.



WOODWORKING ROOM.

Two Interior Views of the New High School, Naugatuck, Conn.



FIRST FLOOR



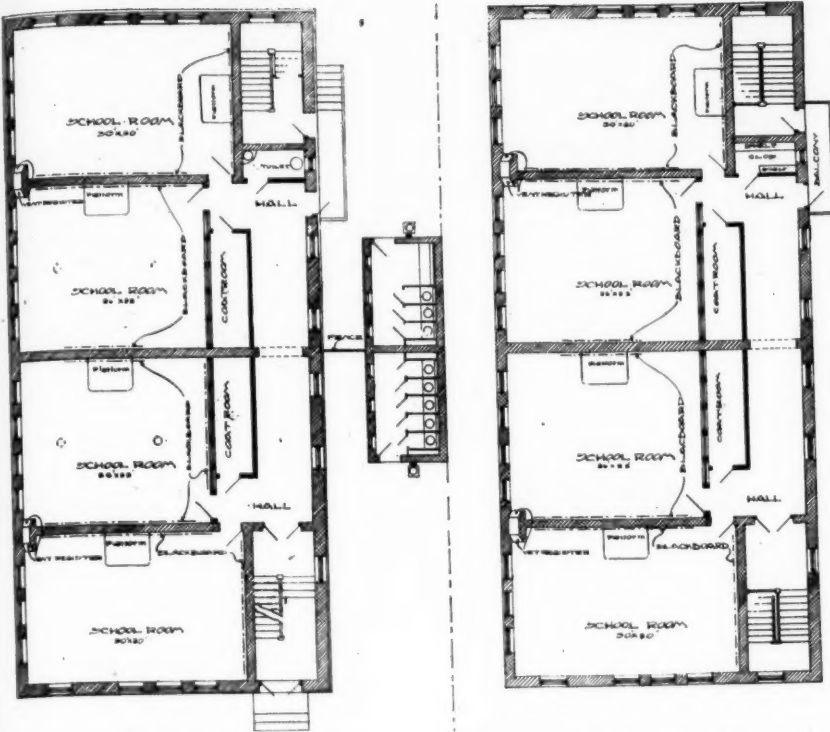
NEW SCHOOL

Heated v

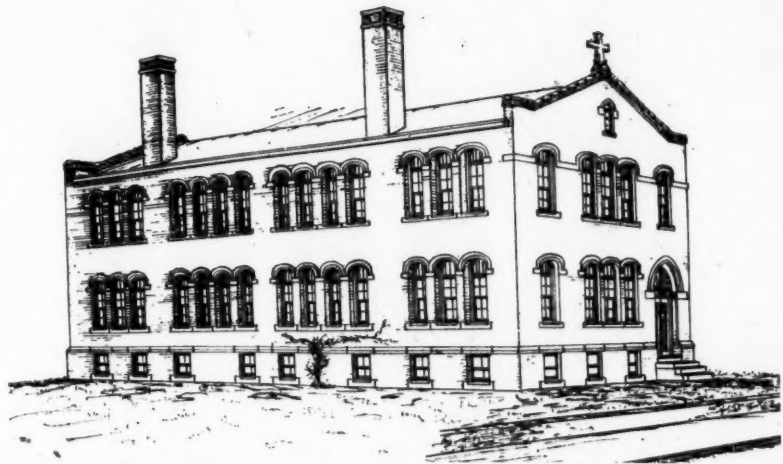


FIRST

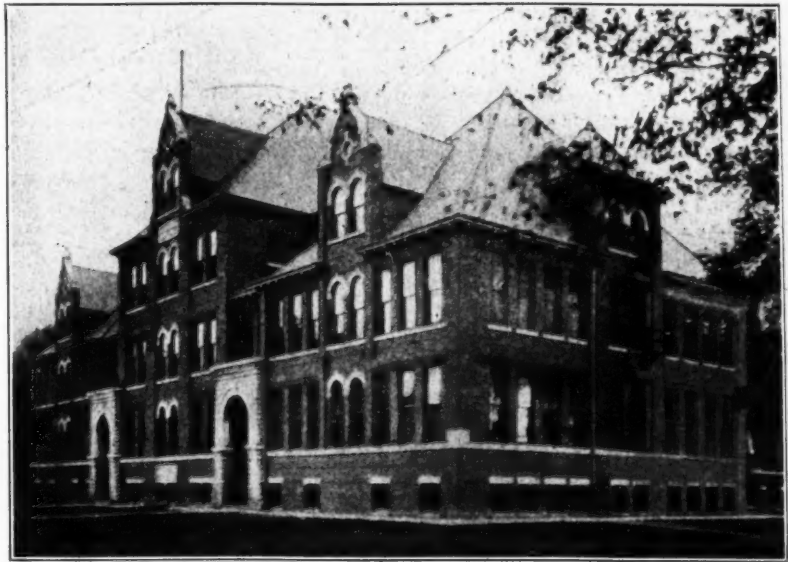




FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.  
NEW ST. LEO'S PARISH SCHOOL, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Watson & Huskel, Architects.



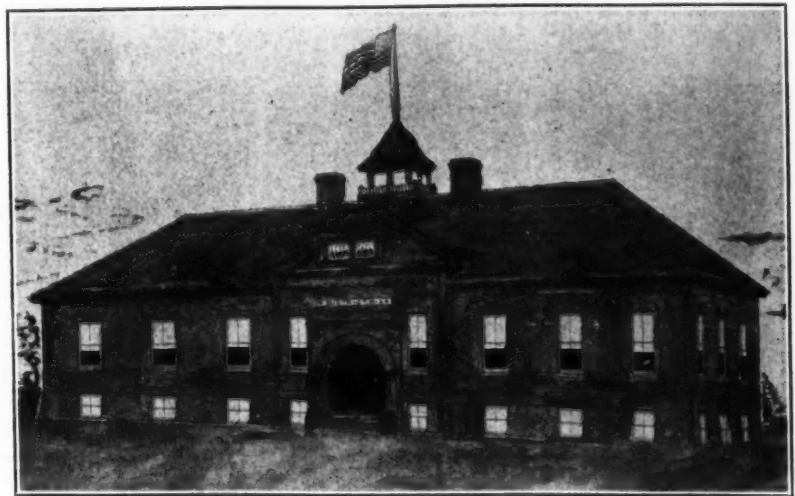
NEW ST. LEO'S PARISH SCHOOL, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Watson & Huskel, Architects, Philadelphia.



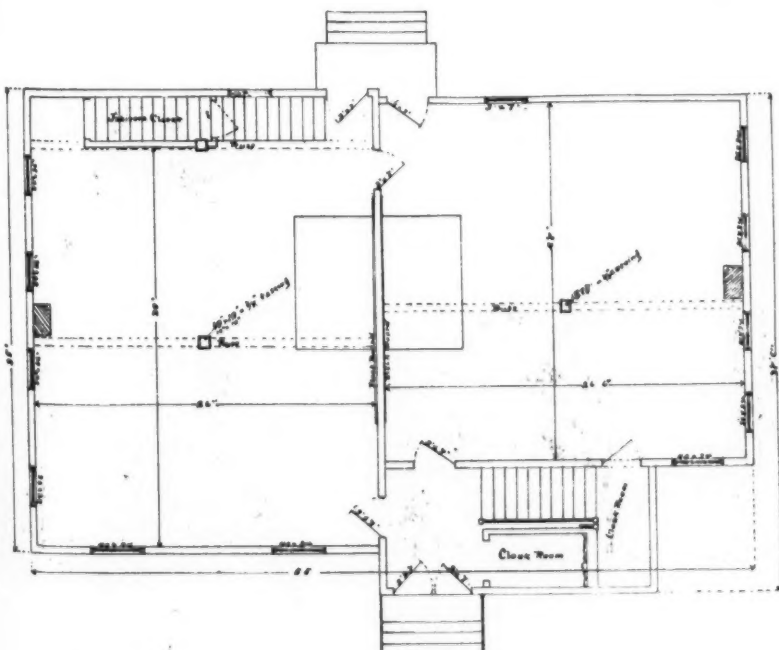
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, Canton, Ill.



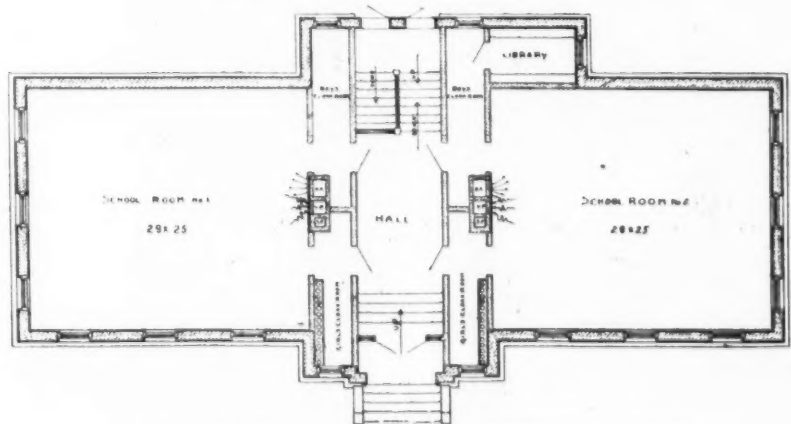
NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, Cedar Grove, Cabin Creek School District, W. Va.  
David Dick, Architect, Charleston, W. Va.  
Capacity, 400 pupils. Cost, \$3,600.  
Heated with natural gas. Ventilation produced by carrying air up flue.



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, District No. 6, Richfield, Minn.  
L. Jepson, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Cost \$6,000, exclusive of heating and ventilation. So constructed that roof may be raised and two rooms added above. Built of Menomonie Sand Moulded Brick and Sandstone Trimmings.  
Hardwood Floor. Slate Blackboards.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN; NEW SCHOOL, CEDAR GROVE, W. VA.



FLOOR PLAN; NEW SCHOOL, RICHFIELD, MINN.



## THE LOUISVILLE MEETING.

Department of Superintendence.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1906.

Topic—Moral and Religious Education in the Public Schools.

Means Afforded by the Public School for Moral and Religious Training—T. A. Mott, superintendent of schools, Richmond, Ind.

The Effect of Moral Education in the Public School upon the Civic Life of the Community—W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Woman's Part in Public School Education—Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, member of the board of education, Cleveland, Ohio.

What Kind of Education is Best Suited to Boys in the Grades and High School?—Reuben Post Halleck, principal of the Boys' High School, Louisville, Ky.

What Kind of Education is Best Suited to Girls in the Grades and in the High School?—(Speaker to be announced later.)

Address—The Study of Arithmetic in American Schools—Dr. Simon Newcomb.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1906.

Topic—Means of Improving the Efficiency of the Grammar School.

Suggestions for the Improvement of the Study Period—Frank M. McMurtry, professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York city.

Eliminations and Modifications in the Course of Study—Martin G. Brumbaugh, professor of Pedagogy, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

How Can the Supervising Influence of Grammar School Principals Be Improved?—Lewis H. Jones, president of State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Business Meeting.

Round Table, City Superintendents of the Larger Cities. Leader, Dr. Ida C. Bender, supervisor of Primary Grades, Buffalo, N. Y.

Round Table, City Superintendents of the Medium and Smaller Cities. Leader, James H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Round Table, State and County Superintendents. Leader, C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction, Madison, Wis.

Round Table for the Discussion of Reformed

Spelling. Leader, Supt. W. H. Elson, superintendent of schools, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Address—The Incurable Child—Miss Julia Richman, district superintendent of schools, New York City.

Address—(Subject to be announced later)—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, Colo.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1906.

Public School Conditions in the Southwest Territories—(Speaker to be announced later.)

What Should Be the Basis for the Promotion of Teachers and the Increase of Teachers' Salaries?—James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md.

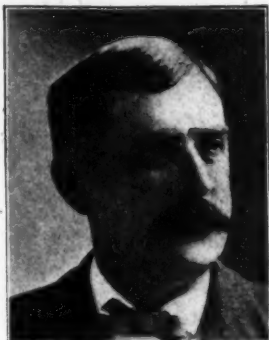
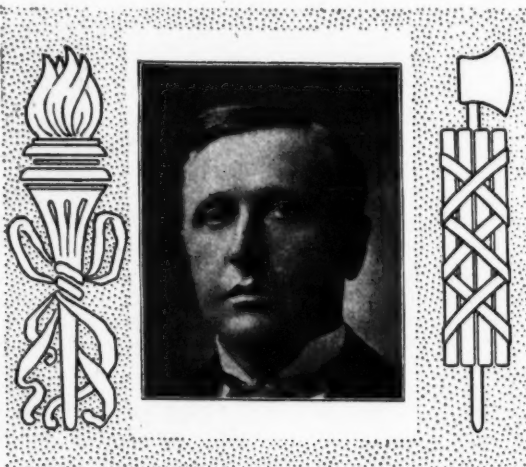
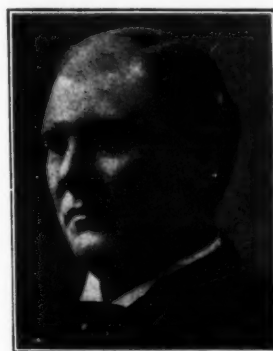
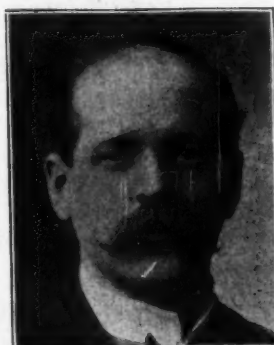
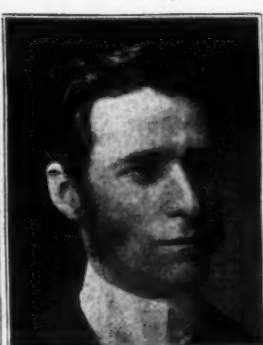
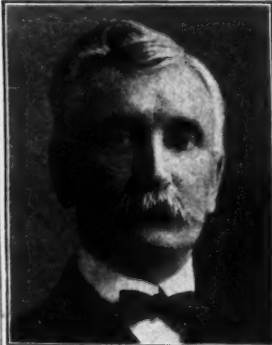
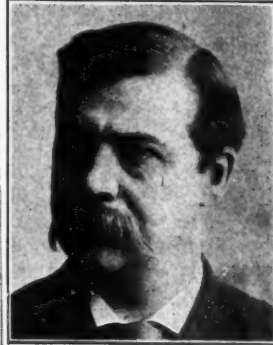
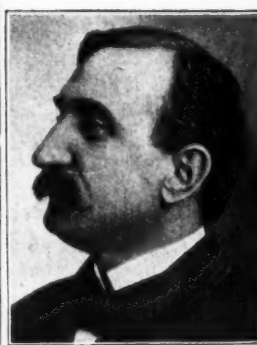
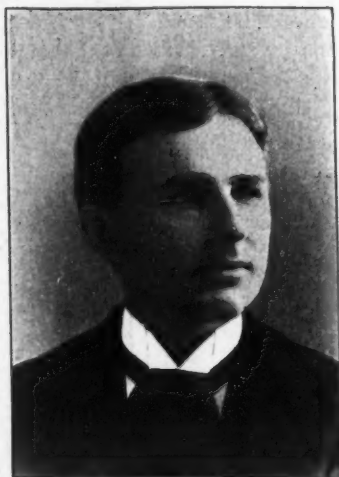
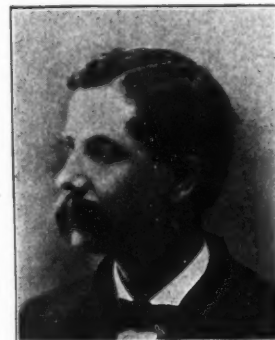
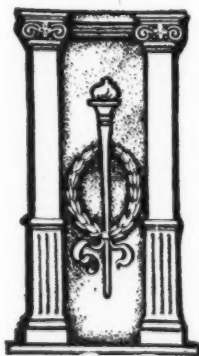
The Next Step in the Salary Campaign—(Speaker to be announced later.)

Topic—Industrial Training in the Public Schools.

What Form of Industrial Training Is Most Practical and Best Suited to the Country Child?—O. J. Kern, superintendent of schools for Winnebago County, Rockford, Ill.

What Form of Industrial Training Is Most Practical and Best Suited to the City Child? Charles H. Keyes, superintendent of schools, South District, Hartford, Conn.

Art as Related to Manual Training.

SUPT. E. H. MARK,  
Louisville, Ky.SUPT. JOHN W. CARR,  
Dayton, Ohio.  
President, Department of Superintendence.W. O. THOMPSON,  
Columbus, O.SUPT. W. J. SHEARER,  
Elizabeth, N. J.R. P. HALLECK,  
Louisville, Ky.SUPT. C. H. KEYES,  
Hartford, Conn.MRS. A. E. HYRE,  
Cleveland, O.SUPT. C. P. CARY,  
Madison, Wis.SUPT. T. A. MOTT,  
Richmond, Ind.M. V. O'SHEA,  
Madison, Wis.SUPT. J. H. PHILLIPS,  
Birmingham, Ala.L. H. JONES,  
Ypsilanti, Mich.M. G. BRUMBAUGH,  
Philadelphia, Pa.OFFICERS AND SPEAKERS AT LOUISVILLE MEETING  
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE N. E. A., FEBRUARY 27 TO MARCH 1.

Question



Question: school building usually adopted M. B., Richmond, Mo.

Answer: contemplation of the question it is desired to obtain capacity of the building, the answer of accuracy.

This is law of sections, the action, etc., etc., class of building the plainest, able while of nature and so finish. Any the probable age, well doing. An also be assured in securing surrounding.

Per Cubic five first-class buildings, the period of cubic foot. 16 cents to the cost ran average cost Louis, Mo. buildings was 15 1/2 cents the three cities.

Per Pupil and Prima Boston ere 1905, range or an average Ill., during buildings to pil; in St seven year averaged \$ the three cities.

Per Room Grammar \$3,000 to the variation and the na

Question where in school building value? M.

Answer: buildings States the washer. I dust and rooms. T plates so a ment, so then pass water, thus ing into the consists of the coke through



## Questions and Answers.



Under this heading all ordinary questions on school administrative problems are answered. If an immediate reply by letter is requested a stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed. If the case requires special investigation a reply should not be looked for in less than a week's time. Unless specially stipulated the answer will appear in this column.

### Cost of School Buildings.

**Question:** How can the probable cost of a school building be estimated? What rules are usually adopted in estimating such cost? F. M. B., Richmond, Va.

**Answer:** When a board of education has in contemplation the erection of a school house the question of cost is a leading one. Either it is desired to know what a building of a certain capacity will cost, or else how far a stipulated amount of money will go. In either case the answer cannot be given with any degree of accuracy.

This is largely due to the variation in different sections of the country of the labor conditions, the accessibility to building material centers, etc., etc. Again, much depends upon the class of building desired. Some boards want the plainest and cheapest construction obtainable while others desire a pretentious architecture and some elegance in interior design and finish. Any attempt to give an estimate as to the probable cost must be based upon an average, well designed and well constructed building. An average or ordinary condition must also be assumed as to the facilities at command in securing labor and material and the natural surroundings and condition of the building site.

**Per Cubic Foot.** The average cost on twenty-five first-class Grammar and Primary school buildings, erected in the city of Boston during the period of 1895 and 1905, was 20 cents per cubic foot. The cost ranged from the lowest 16 cents to the highest 24 cents. In Chicago the cost ranged from 20 to 24 cents, making an average cost of 22 cents per cubic foot. In St. Louis, Mo., the average cost on fifteen school buildings erected during the past seven years was 15½ cents per cubic foot. The average for the three cities is about 19 cents.

**Per Pupil.** The cost of thirty-three Grammar and Primary school buildings in the city of Boston erected during the period of 1895 to 1905, ranged from \$121.64 to \$203.65 per pupil, or an average of \$160.00 per pupil. In Chicago, Ill., during a period of three years on seven buildings the cost has averaged \$174.00 per pupil; in St. Louis, Mo., during the period of seven years the cost on fifteen buildings has averaged \$123.00 per pupil. The average for the three cities is about \$152.00.

**Per Room.** The cost per room for a first class Grammar and Primary school ranged from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per room, in accordance with the variation in the cost of labor and material and the natural conditions of the building site.

### What Is an Air-Washer?

**Question:** I have seen some mention somewhere in your journal of an air washer in school buildings. What is it, and what is its value? M. B. R., Utica, N. Y.

**Answer:** There are a number of school buildings and libraries throughout the United States that have installed a so-called air-washer. It is designed to cleanse the air from dust and soot before passing into the school rooms. The device consists of a series of baffle plates so arranged, in the inlet duct in the basement, so as to arrest every dust particle and then pass the air through several sprays of water, thus thoroughly washing it before passing into the class rooms. Another method consists of the use of a vat filled with moistened coke through which the air passes before going

into the upper ducts. A third and simpler method comprises a series of sprays emanating from perforated water pipes. These pipes are so arranged that the sprays practically form a thin sheet of water.

The air thus manipulated not only becomes cleansed but also moistened at the same time. The degree of moisture to be infused into the school room may be automatically regulated so as to make it equal to the outdoor air.

### Schoolhouse Plans.

**Question:** If you have for sale a book of plans for school buildings, kindly send me a descriptive circular. F. K. Congdon, Superintendent of Schools, Northampton, Mass.

**Answer:** We publish "Bruce's Manual on School Architecture," which is given free as a premium to the American School Board Journal. It treats, in nutshell form, all the essentials in modern school architecture. Circular matter has been sent.

### Iowa Text Book Adoptions.

**Question:** Can you supply me with a list of the counties in Iowa which will adopt text books during the coming spring? H. M. R., Baltimore, Md.

**Answer:** Following is a list of counties in Iowa which will adopt text-books for the rural schools during the coming few months. The list also includes the county superintendent, who is, in each case, the chairman of the county board of education. The boards will adopt the books for a period of five years beginning June 1, 1906.

County.	Superintendent.	Post Office.
Appanoose.....	W. M. Spears.....	Centerville
Buena Vista....	J. E. Durkee.....	Sioux Rapids
Butler.....	Ida F. Leydig.....	Allison
Cherokee.....	Agnes J. Robertson..	Cherokee
Clay.....	H. F. Fillmore.....	Spencer
Davis.....	Harvey O. Roland..	Bloomfield
Emmet.....	Maria Z. Pingrey..	Estherville
Greene.....	A. J. Oblinger.....	Jefferson
Grundy.....	J. D. Adam.....	Grundy Center
Hardin.....	Mrs. Ella B. Chassell..	Eldora
Harrison.....	D. E. Brainard.....	Logan
Howard.....	Helen L. Chapin.....	Cresco
Jasper.....	John E. Roberts.....	Newton
Johnson.....	L. H. Langenberg..	Iowa City
Jones.....	Clifford B. Paul....	Anamosa
Linn.....	J. E. Vance.....	Marion
Louisa.....	C. R. Wallace.....	Wapello
Madison.....	T. H. Stone.....	Winterset
Mahaska.....	Jas. P. Dodds.....	Oskaloosa
Marshall.....	Mary E. Hostetler..	Marshallt'n
Mills.....	W. M. Moore.....	Glenwood
Mitchell.....	Jay A. Lapham.....	Osage
Muscatine.....	F. M. Witter.....	Muscatine
O'Brien.....	Nellie Jones.....	Primghar
Plymouth.....	I. C. Hise.....	LeMars
Polk.....	Z. C. Thornburg....	Des Moines
Pattawattamie..	O. J. McManus.....	Council Bluffs
Ringgold.....	Mrs. L. L. Richardson..	Mt. Ayr
Shelby.....	George A. Luxford....	Harlan
Tama.....	D. E. Brown.....	Toledo
Winneschick....	Ellis J. Hook.....	Decorah
Worth.....	O. E. Gunderson...	Northwood

### Pure School Crayons.

**Question:** I saw in the January number, page 13, under the topic of Injurious Crayons, the analysis of crayons. Who manufactures the pure chalk No. 1? Where can I purchase it? J. Reuben Beachler, Superintendent, Eaton, Ohio.

**Answer:** The analysis of school crayons was made by competent authorities in Milwaukee, Wis., over a year ago. The writer of the article on page 13 of the January number merely quotes from the exhaustive report on that test published in these columns at that time. The analysis of the common school crayons was repeated in other cities with similar results.

The names of the manufacturers of pure chalk crayons will be found in the columns of this journal. We have refused, and shall continue to refuse, to advertise any school crayons that are injurious to the health of pupils and teachers.

Hundreds of school boards—yes, we are warranted in saying thousands—have discarded the

use of crayons adulterated with Plaster Paris. In many instances school officials, in ordering crayons, exact a guarantee that the crayons are absolutely free from this obnoxious ingredient.

### A Shiny Blackboard.

**Question:** In planning our schoolhouse the architect specified a composition blackboard which was put on like plastering and one of our men did the work. The boards were too light, so a year ago we put on some liquid slating several times during the year, which made them glossy, etc. This year we repeated it and our trouble was increased. We feel that the first slating was not just right, but the other times it was right. We have tried gasoline, sand and emery paper, steel shavings, several varnish-removing liquids, with no result.

Can you suggest a remedy? Could we give them another coat of that material next spring? C. H. Cremer, Cashton, Wis.

**Answer:** A personal inspection would determine more readily the steps to be taken.

First of all the present composition must be removed. This can be accomplished by applying woc alcohol or rubbing the surface with sand paper.

Then apply a first class liquid slating. Do not attempt to get cheap material. Use only the best.

You may obtain this from any of the school supply firms now advertising in the columns of our journal. Consult the advertising pages or the School Supply Directory.

### GOOD ADVICE ON HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Editor, School Board Journal:

I notice the inquiries of J. M. Greenwood relative to heating and ventilation in the "Questions and Answers" column of your January number, and have read your reply with much interest. You give him some very good advice except in one part, viz., regarding the outlet. I am sure that no room, unless very small, can be properly ventilated with but one outlet. In any such room there will be times when the pure air is not equally distributed; at every window there is a down current of air, especially is this true if the outside temperature is cooler than the inside. This will be true, regardless of whether the windows are tight or not.

Under the windows a vent should be placed connected in some manner with the ventilating flue. This brings the warm air from the ceiling down where the people are in the room, and at the same time carries away the foul air that has been vitiated by the breathing of the pupils.

In some systems of heating this down draft at the windows has been obviated by placing a steam radiator at the windows with the expectation that the heat from the radiator will cause an upcurrent of air. Of course this will be true if the radiator is warm, but the stronger this up current of air is the poorer the ventilation will be in the room, and the more unequal the temperature will be between the ceiling and the floor.

A room to be perfectly ventilated should have vents about the room so that the outlets will draw equally and thus distribute equally the pure warm air coming into the room. These vents should be placed at the floor, not near the floor. Of course, the air should be driven into the building by some mechanical means if good ventilation is expected.

The following test was made in the assembly room of the new high school at Waukesha. This room is exposed to the weather on three sides, and the proportion of window space to floor space is very large. The ceiling is 23 feet from the floor. A thermometer was placed at the ceiling, and one on the floor directly beneath, and they did not vary 3 degrees. Of course, if

Concluded on page 19.





# Among the Teachers

Springfield, Ill. The teachers' association of Sangamon county adopted a resolution at its last meeting that no member shall accept a position to teach at less than \$40 per month for a term of nine months. In schools where a shorter term is held \$45 per month shall be the minimum pay. It is stated that but very few teachers in the county receive less than \$40 per month.

Joliet, Ill. A shortage of teachers exists owing to the fact that the best teachers are continually leaving to take higher salaried positions in Chicago and other cities.

At a meeting of the Schuylkill county, Pa., teachers' institute the 900 teachers in attendance voted to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo. The board of education has instituted a teachers' college extension course to aid teachers in completing their professional equipment. The classes will meet during a term of fifteen weeks, four days a week. The sessions will last one hour and will be free to all the public school teachers of the city. Over 500 teachers have already enrolled.

New York, N. Y. At a meeting of the New York Educational Council Supt. O. I. Woodley of Passaic discussed reasons for the failure of so many teachers in their individual ideas and general systems. Among other facts he stated that teachers do not avail themselves of the child's experience, aiming to teach the subject and not the pupils, teaching for to-day only, self-satisfaction with method, failure to recognize possibilities of the child, and failure to appreciate individual differences. Many do not realize or appreciate boy nature or do not remember that smiling face and pleasing manner always win, and make the mistake of publicly reprimanding the pupils.

## Teacher as a World Power.

Judge E. A. Jaggard, of the supreme court in the state of Minnesota, recently spoke before an educational association upon the "Teacher as World Power." The judge eulogized the teachers of our country in the highest terms and emphasized the great mission they had to perform. Contained in his lecture were the following choice selections:

"The teacher is a world power, but also the quiet man and woman in the common ranks. The teachers in our common schools constitute mighty factors in this world power. It is trite to say it, that the victories of the Germans over the French in the Franco-Prussian war were won by the German schoolmaster. At a great meeting in England it was stated that her falling behind in the commercial race was on account of her deficiency in large technical schools common to Germany and the States.

"Mr. Stead of England, in a recent book, predicts the Americanization of the world through the American school teacher. Why is the teacher a world power? It is because he deals with the mind, the greatest force in the universe.

"Teachers, the future of our nation is in your hands; your work is noble though difficult. Remember to teach the child patriotism, but not a patriotism that stirs up ill-feelings between nations; rather teach them the theme, peace and good will to men. Impart knowledge and build character.

"Teach the child respect and you will more and more realize the truth in my statement that you are a world power. You will show them the way to law and order, the great builder of our beautiful nation and prosperous land."

## Opposes Pension System.

G. H. Landgraf, superintendent of schools at Marinette, Wis., holds that only an exceedingly small percentage of teachers would be benefited by the pension system, that it would prevent future increases in salary, that it would attract mediocre workers into the profession, and that it is un-American. He says:

"A pension would do here, as it has done in Europe, fix salaries at a stationary level and would arrest the present hopeful tendency of salary increase. A pension policy would inevitably destroy or nullify the teacher's strongest and best argument for increase. With pensions, high salaries are neither necessary nor desirable. Without them higher and higher salaries will be paid with the increasing appreciation of the commercial as well as political and social worth of educational product and with the best and most successful teachers.

"Let us not mortgage the future of the profession for the prospects of a paltry pension to which not one in fifty of American teachers will ever attain by length of service. Let us not sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

"Graft a pure pension scheme upon our public school system with its low standard of physical and mental qualifications, with its nondescript standing among the professions, with its moderate salaries arrested in their advance by this very scheme and you would have a system becoming less and less attractive to men and women of energy and ability, and one that is more and more attractive to mediocrity seeking shelter in an institution that guarantees the necessities of life, while slumbering away the years in the rut that surely leads to retirement.

"My contention is that the time is not opportune for making teachers the entering wedge of a socialistic revolution. Our teachers are not socialists. Why should they be, with increasing salaries and congenial work. Were we in the ranks of millions who, for \$1.50 a day or less, must support a family and lay by the wherewithal to keep the wolf from the door in old age, there would be more ground for the espousal of a cause that at least promises a fairer division of this world's good.

"In conclusion, I contend that pensions are not in harmony with the genius of American institutions. America is a synonym for progressiveness and independence—political and personal."

## A Code of Professional Conduct.

Quincy, Ill. At its last meeting the Adams County Teachers' Association drew up and adopted a code of professional ethics to guide the teachers. The code of ethics reported by the committee and adopted by the teachers is as follows:

"It shall constitute unprofessional conduct for any teacher:

"1. To apply for a position not legally vacant or known to become so at a specified time. It is assumed that the teacher would be re-elected unless the board of education, or the teacher, states the contrary.

"2. To present any argument in attempting to secure a position, except those showing moral, intellectual and physical ability.

"3. To engage anyone to present his qualifications to school officers, or knowingly to permit anyone to present his qualifications except a regularly constituted agency. This shall not be construed to bar statements of persons used as reference in making application.

"4. To reveal his religion, politics or lodge or club affiliations while seeking a position or to reveal the religion, politics or lodge or club affiliations of any of his competitors to any school officer.

"5. To underbid others for the sake of obtaining a position.

"6. To break a contract, oral or written, for the sake of a better position, except with the consent of the board of directors, and in such a way as to injure the work of the school least.

"7. To speak adversely concerning the character or work of a fellow teacher except to the properly constituted authority and not to such unless ready to substantiate openly and before the board the criticism made.

"8. Furthermore, the transaction of all professional business and the discussion and adjustment of all matters of professional controversy shall be solely with the properly constituted authorities."

## Classes of Teachers.

Principal Jerre March of Hollidaysburg, Pa., recently described the different classes of teachers. He said:

"There are three general kinds of teachers, viz: poor, medium and superior. Poor teachers do not stay in the profession long and need no discussion; medium teachers are the largest class, and are those who remain humble and look up to higher ideals and are faithful and regular in all things. Superior teachers are rare teachers whom we occasionally see; who go like clock work, but with less monotony, and whose pupils have something definite accomplished at the end of the year. There are showy teachers who have everything on the surface. Magnetic teachers who in a sense hypnotize their pupils. Antagonistic teachers who consider pupils their born enemy. There are inspiring teachers who imbue higher ideals; mechanical teachers who go in the same old route every day; dull teachers who are educationally asleep; bright teachers who work and read and teach; original teachers who study out something new; imitators who follow their ideals; old teachers who have stopped the profession and know it all; young teachers who have no experience. The ideal teacher is she who is studious, has tact, unbounded resources and giving her best at all times and who loves her work and pupils."

Milwaukee, Wis. The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, an institution for the benefit of sick teachers, which has been promoted by members of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association, was formally organized recently at a meeting of school teachers. With the money accruing from membership fees it is proposed to keep the treasury supplied with funds from which hospital or doctor's fees can be paid for sick teachers who are members. The dues for members of the Teachers' Association are \$2 a year, and for other teachers who are not members of the association \$3 a year.

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# Among Boards of Education

The Chicago board of education has a fund of \$35,000, the interest of which is spent in purchasing books for indigent children. The fund was established in 1855 by Flavel Mosely, a member of the board, who donated \$1,000 for that purpose. Upon Mr. Mosely's death in 1867 the fund was increased by a bequest of \$10,000. Subsequently other generous citizens added to the fund by gifts and bequests until the fund has reached its present proportions.

Lynn, Mass. An order has been issued by the school board that the law relating to the defacement of public library books be read in all the schools at least once a year.

Spencerport, N. Y. Military training has been made a prescribed subject in the curriculum of the high school. It is the only public school in New York state in which military drill is required.

Dallas, Tex. The principals of all the city schools have been instructed to hold fire-drills twice a month. A report of each drill must be made to the board.

Peoria, Ill. The report of the auditors who have examined N. C. Dougherty's books shows that during five years the peculations of the former superintendent amount to \$440,000. The board has in its possession property of Dougherty's amounting to \$225,000.

It has been suggested by members of school boards in several Ohio cities that the school laws of the state be amended at the coming session of the legislature so as to provide salaries for school board members. Some are of the opinion that \$200 be allowed to each member, for their services and expenses, and that not more than \$1,000 be expended for any board in one year.

John M. Stockwell of Cleveland, a former school board member, suggests that the salary be fixed at \$1,200 per year. He believes that more careful service can be obtained.

Cincinnati, O. Members of the board of education have determined that no committee meetings shall be held evenings. The object of holding them in the afternoon is to avoid extra expense for light, elevator service, etc., and also to relieve the members of the board and the clerks from remaining down town in the evening.

Illinois. The attorney general of the state has refused to render an opinion on the constitutionality of the new law which compels school boards to purchase furniture from the state prison authorities. The supreme court has not yet rendered a decision on the matter.

Wichita, Kans. By a unanimous vote the board of education has adopted a resolution to operate separate schools for the colored children of the city.

New York. At the request of the board of education, the board of estimates has appropriated \$3,000,000 for new sites and buildings. The board of estimates has appropriated for sites and buildings \$14,500,000 this year, the largest sum ever appropriated for this purpose in one year.

Pittsburg, Pa. A movement has been started among the sectional school boards looking toward the establishment of a truant school. There are six attendance officers in the city, but their work has not been effective in preventing truancy. There is no legal means of

dealing with the habitual truant except to have him arrested and brought before the Juvenile court. This brings the boy in contact with criminals and has a vicious tendency without any influence for reform. The proposed school will, very likely, be modeled on the plan adopted for the truant schools in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and other large cities.

Cleveland, Ohio. At a recent meeting the board of education decided to give Superintendent-elect Stratton D. Brooks the power of appointing an associate superintendent. The resolution occasioned much discussion and several of the board members were bitterly opposed to it.

Findlay, O. It has been decided to do away with insurance on school buildings. The comparatively small loss by fire in the school buildings in recent years and the continual drain from the insurance companies has caused the board of education to dispense with the latter as a matter of economy.

Lead, S. D. The tuition fee for non-resident pupils has been fixed at \$30 per year. It was found, upon investigation, that the fee formerly collected amounted to about one-half of the actual cost of instruction.

## Minnesota School Board Convention.

The Associated School Boards of Minnesota held a successful meeting during the recent convention of Minnesota Educational Association in Minneapolis.

At the first session two questions, teachers' contracts and the merit system of regulating the employment and pay of teachers, were discussed. It was advocated that a penalty be provided by law for teachers who break their contracts. Forfeiture of the teachers' license was thought to be the most effective weapon in the hands of school boards.

The opponents of the proposed legislation denounced it as discriminating against a class of public servants and therefore vicious in principle. They believed that the common law affords an adequate remedy in a suit for damages. It was also suggested that the difficulty might be overcome by inserting a penal clause or a provision for damages in the contracts. No formal action was taken.

"Essential Things in Our Public Schools" was the subject of a roundtable discussion at the second session. Informal talks on manual training, teaching good morals and citizenship, the work of the high schools, were held. The following officers were elected:

President, Ira G. Stark, Albert Lea; vice-president, W. H. Skemp, Cloquet; treasurer, J. L. Veytier, Hutchinson; secretary, A. J. Long, Excelsior; delegate to national association convention in San Francisco in July, James H. Sharp, Moorhead.

## NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Oskaloosa, Ia. The board of education has determined to hold mid-winter graduation exercises in the high school. The pupils who will take part will be required to wear caps and gowns made of an inexpensive material. The provision is intended to protect the poorer children whose parents are not in a position to supply elaborate dresses for their children.

St. Paul, Minn. The board of education has insisted upon fire drills being carried out each day in the public schools.

Toledo, Ohio. The board of education has at

hand the establishing of a new rule relating to the letting of contracts. It is proposed to advertise for bids on all contracts amounting to \$300 or more, a radical change from the present rule which places the amount at \$1,500.

New York City. The position of male inspector of public school athletics at \$2,000 has recently been created by the board of education. To be eligible for license for this position the applicant must have the following qualifications: Eligibility for license as teacher of physical training and experience in supervision satisfactory to the board of examiners.

Columbus, O. A set of rules for the regulation of high school athletics has been adopted by the board of education. The rules are the same as those of minor athletic boards of high schools and colleges and are rigid in their requirements. They provide for a teacher of the high school as coach, a system of study requirements for members of any team, limitations to exclude students not giving their proper names, ringers, salaried coaches or players, and in other ways provide for purely athletic sports in the interscholastic games.

Cincinnati, O. A rule recently adopted by the school board requires that every teacher or employe over 50 years of age shall undergo a physical and mental examination, under the direction of the committee on hygiene and sanitation, to determine the fitness for the responsibilities of their position. Similar examination is to be made every five years after the age of 50. If the employe is found to be fit, he shall be preferred above all others for the position he then fills.

St. Louis, Mo. A newly revised rule of the board of education provides that the president of the board shall advertise annually in June soliciting bids from the local banks for the current deposits of the board. The bids must specify the rate of interest to be allowed the board upon its deposits and the nature of the securities offered to ensure the safety of the funds. The advertisement shall specify that the security consist of United States or other specified bonds.

Freeport, Ill. The following rule was recently adopted by the board of education: "Students in the high school shall furnish the principal with a written approval from their parents or guardian of the courses of studies elected by them at the beginning of each semester and also a written approval of the parents or guardian of any changes made in the same during a semester."

Cleveland, O. The pupils in the public schools have been given a voice in affairs of the educational system. Recently a mass meeting, composed of 500 student delegates representing every scholar in the city, was held to act upon the question whether or not the old names of the Cleveland schools should be retained. It was unanimously decided that the names should remain. A committee of eight boys and girls was appointed to consult and decide upon a plan for naming the new buildings as they are added to the present system.

Akron, O. The school board has been ordered by the state factory inspector to enforce its rule prohibiting janitors from leaving their buildings during school hours. It has been the custom to require the janitors to deliver reports to the school headquarters and also to look after truants. This is held to be dangerous, especially in the winter when the heating plants are in operation.

Marinette, Wis. A resolution has been adopted by the board of education forbidding the members of the high school to play football. The resolution states that the game is dangerous to life and limb and not conducive to the moral uplifting of the players.





### GOT ROYALTY ON HIS BOOKS.

A story is told regarding Agent Field, of Ginn & Co., and his trials as an author. Something over a year ago he brought out, through one of the Eastern general publishing houses, a book on Rome, made up of art and archaeology,—subjects upon which he is somewhat of an enthusiast. The book started out well and he looked forward with some interest, towards the close of the year, to the first copyright report from his publishers. Some of his friends meanwhile conspired together, sent to Boston, obtained a letter head and a blank draft, also an envelope with the publisher's card in the corner addressed to Field and bearing the Boston postmark.

On Christmas day, there was a little dinner at Field's home, to which the conspirators had been invited. During the coffee, a letter was brought in and handed to Field. He opened it and his face was a study as he read it. This was the contents:

"Boston, December 23, 1904. Dear Mr. Field: We congratulate you upon the success of your book, and take pleasure in sending you herewith a draft for the amount of the first copyright payment. Very truly yours, —"

The accompanying draft was made out for the sum of *thirty cents*. Field handed it over to the chief conspirator, with the remark, "I expected to get as much as thirty cents, good money, out of this, but this blamed draft doesn't seem to be drawn on anybody."

It should be added, however, that while the joke was on Field the book is most ably written and has more recently enjoyed a splendid sale. Field will have the last laugh.

### DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

It is strange how uncharitable some men are. An item appeared in a recent number of this journal to the effect that W. R. Andress, the Ginn man in Michigan, resided on Wealthy avenue, Detroit.

An unfeeling red headed agent from a rival house got jealous when he heard that Andress lived on Wealthy avenue, and made an investigation which he submits in the form of a report, as follows:

"Now, Bruce, don't charge up to Detroit a sordid and tainted avenue like 'Wealthy.' The only city in Michigan that I know of carrying the name of 'Wealthy Avenue' is Grand Rapids and that is not surprising when you know how much 'water' Grand Rapids has had.

"There is no such avenue in Detroit, sir, no sir; we boast of such avenues as Lafayette, Cadillac, Chandler, Mason, Grant, Lincoln, Gar-



MR. W. C. WARFIELD.  
Newly appointed Southern Manager, The Macmillan Company

field, McKinley, Pingree, Michigan, Milwaukee, Saint Albertus, St. Antoine, St. Clair, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and the like.

"This is no small matter, Sir Bruce, and we don't want the beautiful city of Detroit credited with any such a pecuniary avenue, neither do we want it to go abroad that W. R. Andress of Ginn & Co. has moved to Detroit. The Mayor of our city, as well as our Police Commissioner would require such a passport from Andress, before he could come to dwell in our beautiful city of churches and schools and saintly atmosphere that he would be wholly unable to qualify."

### TAKE ME BACK.

BY A BOOKMAN.

Take me back to old Kentucky,  
Where the crystal waters glint  
As they glance along the borders  
Through the fragrant beds of mint.  
Where the lasses and the horses  
Are terms of grace and speed,  
And the whisky and the statesmen  
Both are noted for their "bead."

Take me back to old Kentucky,  
Where the strong waters flow so free;  
Where they cool off in the summer  
'Neath the spreading julep tree;  
Where the "high ball" and the "low ball"  
Always hit the center square;  
And you have next morning  
Rheumatism in your hair.

Take me back to old Kentucky,  
Where the blue grass decks the hills,  
Where they have no use for water,  
Save for operating mills;  
For they scorn it as a beverage  
On that dark and bloody ground,  
As they claim e'er since the Deluge  
That it tastes of sinners drowned.

Take me back to old Kentucky,  
To the state where I was born;  
"Where the corn is full of kernels,  
And the Colonel full of 'corn.'"  
Where to disapprove that beverage  
Is to toy with sudden death;  
Where they have a bonded warehouse  
Where they barrel up the breath.

Take me back to old Kentucky;  
Let me hear the pistols pop,  
See the pigs and politicians  
With snouts eye-deep in slop;  
Take me to those blue mountains,  
Where they argue points with lead,  
But you needn't rush the matter—  
Take me back when I am dead.

### THE IOWA BOOK CONTEST.

Iowa is the scene of a fiercely agitated book contest. Thirty-five counties will adopt text books during the next three months. Most of the older agents are on the scene now.

The list includes Sam Todd of Chicago, J. N. Hunt, Wm. Hassett, Harry Wilson, Major Clancy, Messrs. Walter Schroyer and McBee of Minnesota, J. C. Hisey, W. R. Andress, Foster, Wilson of Wisconsin, Cutter of Nebraska, Park and the entire Iowa Contingent. The American Book Co. has nine men in the field, Ginn & Company, three; Silver, Burdett & Co., two, and one for each of the other houses.

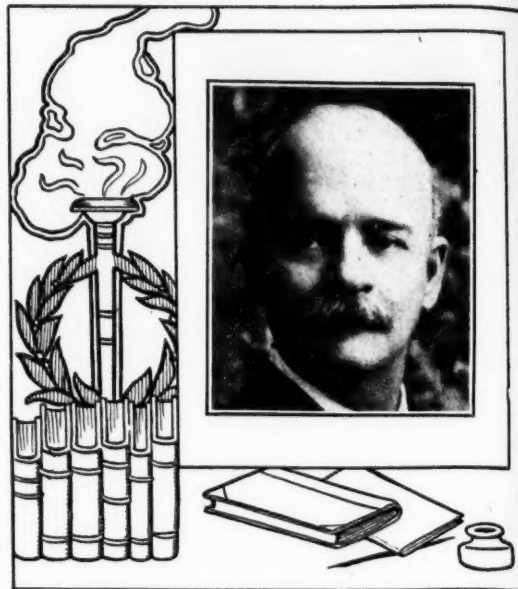
Frank R. Ellis, of the American Book Company, lived in Mt. Auburn for a number of years, and last spring moved to another part of the city.

The day appointed for the removal was a beautiful, sunny one, and Mr. Ellis was personally supervising the transfer of his household possessions. Before his house stood three big moving vans and the lawn was almost covered with furniture of various sorts, pictures, china-ware in crates and other things. As Mr. Ellis stood directing the movers a lady with whom he was acquainted passed, and smilingly asked:

"Oh, Mr. Ellis, are you moving?"

"Not at all, madam," he answered, "I am only taking my furniture out for a ride."

Mr. E. S. Richards, who formerly represented the Morse Company, has been with Silver, Bur-



MR. R. S. LATHAM.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
Representative, D. C. Heath & Co.

dett & Company since the latter firm purchased the Morse list. Mr. Richards makes his home at Newark, N. J.

### DIDN'T KNOW THE LIST.

When H. E. Miller first started out to sell books he pursued the tactics of all "cubs" in the business by opposing all things regardless of consequences.

One day he happened upon a science teacher who was very much dissatisfied with his text book on geology.

It was Miller's opportunity, and forthwith he proceeded to flay that book. By the time he had "ripped the cover off," he was obliged to pause a moment for breath. In the interval that followed the teacher said:

"Let me see, doesn't your house publish that book? Sure enough!"

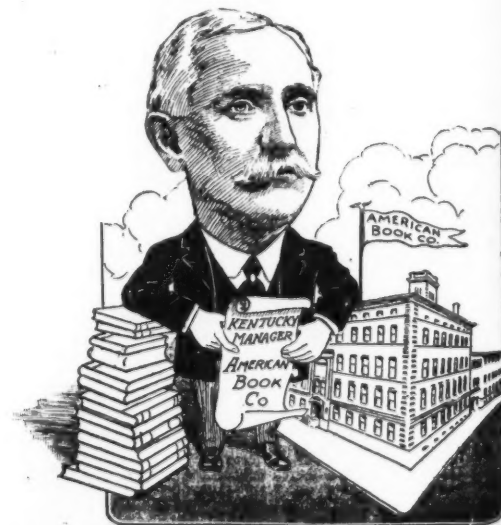
And Miller surrendered.

### BOOKMEN.

Mr. Wm. C. Warfield has succeeded Mr. L. H. Putney as the southern manager for the Macmillan Company. Mr. Warfield was at one time superintendent of schools at Covington, Ky. He later went into the book field, becoming agent for Rand, McNally & Co. His success as a bookman may be noted in the promotion which he has received.

Isaac Peterson, who represented D. C. Heath & Co. in Wisconsin, has severed his connection with that firm and will go into business for himself. He has a text-book on psychology, a speller and several other books.

William I. Crane has taken charge of the Ohio field for the educational publications of D. Appleton & Company.



James E. Dorland, the popular bookman of Louisville, Ky.

vote themselves better qualified books to be the general between them be one of the superintend

### Man

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## RELATION OF SCHOOL BOARD TO SUPERINTENDENT.

By E. C. Hughes.

Concluded from page 5.

vote themselves to their work, he should be better qualified than they to select the text books to be used in the schools and to prescribe the general courses of study. The relation between them in these respects, therefore, should be one of dependency by the board upon the superintendent.

### Management of Janitor Service.

In the matter of the selection of janitors, it too often happens that school boards feel themselves entirely competent to act without advice, at least of the superintendent; and sometimes, unfortunately, their employment is looked upon as a perquisite to be distributed among the members, and by them bestowed upon personal or political favorites. The idea that a janitorship is a post of no special importance to the schools is a grave error, better understood by teachers, principals and superintendents than by the public generally. The janitor should in all cases be a person of good manners and good morals, one who understands that cleanliness is next to godliness, and whose demeanor will constantly disclose to the young the dignity of honest labor. The janitor is the immediate custodian of the property of the district under his charge. He must attend to the heating, the lighting, the ventilation, and the sewerage of the school building. He must, therefore, be frugal, industrious and intelligent. In his selection or his retention in place, the knowledge and judgment of the superintendent will usually be better than that of the members of the board, either individually or collectively.

### Relation of Board and Superintendent.

But it is in the selection of teachers that the relation of the school board to the superintendent should be the most intimate, the most dependent and the most trustful. In the selection of teachers it is sometimes difficult to resist the importunities of friends and the supplications of the needy. In their selection there should be but one test,—the qualification and training of the applicant, mental, moral and physical. The children of the district are entitled to the very best teachers that the finances of the district will permit the board to employ. In making these selections neither the political nor the religious faith of the applicants, or that of their friends, should ever be considered. The school board which departs from these principles violates at least the spirit of the law and commits a cowardly crime against the innocent and helpless youth whose welfare is committed to their charge; and let me here say, that whenever members of school boards are guilty of this crime, they deserve to be speedily retired from office for the very baseness of their cowardice. Important, therefore, as is this matter of the selection of teachers, every school board should feel itself compelled to follow the guidance and advice of its superintendent. He should exhaustively investigate the qualifications, training and experience of each applicant, and recommend only the best. And his recommendations should be adopted, except where good reason is shown for contrary action.

In order that these relations between the school board and the superintendent may be properly maintained, the latter should be present at all regular meetings of the board, and, whenever possible, at special meetings as well. He should be freely consulted and should be given an opportunity to express his views upon all the more important questions. It may be contended that such a course would invest the superintendent with too great authority and power. It is not here intended to suggest that the school board should abrogate any of its powers or should be absolved from any of its responsibilities or duties; but in their discharge it needs and is entitled to receive the fullest assistance and co-operation of the superintendent. If the board is rightly constituted, he could not abuse that relationship if he would; and if he is fitted for the sacred and important

trust devolving upon him, he would not abuse it if he could. If he cannot thus be trusted, there is but one alternative, but one duty, for the board: it must fill his place with one who is both competent and worthy. It is true, such men are not always on hand; but they do exist and in sufficient numbers, and their services can be secured. If the compensation offered is approximately equal to what they can earn in other fields of human endeavor, they will not seek them, but will devote themselves to this exalted vocation, this noblest profession of them all. The money of the taxpayers will thus be wisely expended, and the laborer will indeed be worthy of his hire.

### SPECIAL STUDIES.

Elgin, Ill. The board of education desires to lay especial stress upon good writing. Permission has been granted to a penmanship teacher to occupy one room in the high school provided he does not charge over \$1.00 a month, per pupil, for his instruction.

Butte, Mont. The board has decided to introduce manual training in the high schools.

Joliet, Ill. A course in physical training has been introduced in the high school for those students who take no part in athletics. This class of boys needs more attention than the athletes, the football and baseball players and the track men. Careful measurements of the development of the boys are to be taken so that the benefit of the instruction may be accurately ascertained.

Lansing, Mich. The sum of \$1,000 has been appropriated by the board of education for the introduction of manual training in the schools. This amount will pay for the necessary wood working tools, domestic science apparatus and the salaries of instructors for five months, from February to June.

Irvington, N. J. The board of education has adopted a slant system of penmanship to replace the vertical.

Muncie, Ind. The introduction of manual training in the grades is being favorably discussed by the school board. It is intended at first to teach the subject in the lower four grades only and to include paper weaving, drawing, water color work, raffia weaving and other light work. That the expense may not be too heavy it is intended to start in a small way and gradually expand the work.

Columbus, O. There is a movement on foot to oust vertical writing from the schools. It is stated that this system of penmanship is impractical for business and accounting purposes and otherwise unsatisfactory.

Springfield, Ill. The board of education has under consideration a plan by which pupils will be furnished tools used in the manual training department and charged \$1 per year for the use of the same. At present the students are required to furnish their tools.

Bloomington, Ill. At a recent meeting of the board of education it was decided to do away with vertical writing and adopt the medial slant.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The question of establishing a manual training school is being broached by prominent school board members. Grand Rapids is a comparatively large manufacturing city and as such ought to foster the mechanical trend of mind of its prospective citizens. It may awake some day and find that it has not kept pace with other progressive cities of its size.

Rockford, Ill. Manual training is being extended to the girls in the grade schools.

Muncie, Ind. Manual training will shortly be introduced in the first six grades of the elementary schools. The subject will be introduced gradually so that the matter of cost does not become burdensome.

At a recent school board convention in Wisconsin a prominent educator advocated blackboard writing for children of tender age. His statement was this: "We have more nervous children today because we exert them too much with fine work. I seriously protest against compelling children of from 4 to 8 years to write with pen or pencil. What they ought to have is the free hand, full arm movement of writing on the blackboard."

Elgin, Ill. The board of education has definitely decided to abolish vertical writing. As soon as a satisfactory system of slant penmanship can be found the proposed change will be made.

Kansas City, Mo. Upon recommendation of Supt. J. M. Greenwood, the board has voted to establish nine manual training centers. In each center two class rooms are to be fitted up; one with tables, lathes, etc., for the boys, the other with range, and kitchen utensils for the girls. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils will be admitted to the classes.

Chicago, Ill. E. B. DeGroot, director of physical training, recently spoke upon the subject of physical training in public schools. He said in part: "We need more unconscious recreation. The schools are unable to do more than work out a system of conscious exercise in the form of physical drills, but more is needed. This ought to be furnished by the municipal playgrounds and gymnasiums. The school teachers should have a large part in the administration of these."

J. E. Raycroft, assistant professor of physical culture at the University of Chicago, also gave his views upon the topic and stated: "With physical training should come the betterment of the environment of the child in school. Seats should be adapted to the various children, and the rooms should not be overcrowded, thus causing poor ventilation. Then there should be medical examination of the children every twenty-four hours. In cases where disease is found they should be followed up to assure proper treatment."

### THE LITTLE WIDOW.

#### A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



## MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE PLANS.

Concluded from page 6.

they must be shut out of the room when the children are present. There is also economy in fuel in having the rooms with the light exposure to the east. The best arrangement on school rooms, if money will permit, would be a single row of rooms opening on to a corridor, and this corridor opening to the west. This would insure splendid lighting and splendid ventilation. We are compelled usually to place rooms on both sides of the corridor, but the building should be so arranged that all space to the east of the corridor may be occupied for school purposes, all offices, libraries, etc., being on the west frontage.

## Stairways and Corridors.

All school buildings of more than one story should contain at least two stairways, or there should be one stairway at least for each 150 pupils. These stairways should never be constructed in a single run, but should have a landing in the center and turn, and this landing should be at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the width of the stair. The stair for primary children should have a rise of not more than 5 inches and for grammar children not more than 6 inches. Stairways, even in cheaply constructed buildings, should be so constructed that it will be impossible for them to take fire at the foot of the stairway.

Corridors of the school building should be wide and well lighted. Like the class room, they should be constructed with a view to prevent the lodgment of dust.

## Heating and Ventilation.

The problem of heating and ventilating a school building is a difficult one. The problem of heating the school building would be an easy one, but any scheme of heating that does not provide for ventilation should not be considered. To properly ventilate the school building it is necessary to furnish each child in the room at least 30 cubic feet of air per minute. To move 30 cubic feet of air per minute it is necessary to apply power. It is immaterial how the air is heated. It may be done by forcing the air over air warmers, over steam coils, or over hot air pipes. I believe the most economical way of heating air in this climate is by means of large air warmers. These may be so arranged that one or more may be used, according to the temperature of the outside air. It has been found best to bring the air into the room at one place and take the air from the room if possible in at least two places.

In planning the new school buildings in Oakland, we have adopted the plan of using the cloak rooms as a part of the ventilating system. The air is taken at the end of the room where the cloak room is located. It is distributed through the room and taken out at the bottom of the doors of cloak room and forced through the cloak room into the attic space above, and from the attic space to the outside. This provides good ventilation for the cloak room. It also prevents the contaminating of the air.

## TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Concluded from page 7.

given no proofs of fitness would be obviously absurd. It requires careful selection and the exercise of the greatest care and judgment by a competent tribunal. There is no dispensing with actual service on probation because examinations can test only knowledge and readiness, whereas a good teacher must also have conscientiousness, devotion and force of character. The possession of these qualities, or the lack of them, can be demonstrated only in active teaching. The American citizen is ever willing to contribute to the maintenance of the public school sys-

tem. He does so uncomplainingly and without hesitation or quibble, for to him the very mention of our schools possesses a talismanic power, for is it not the most sacred and jealously guarded of American institutions? The public school is peculiarly American, and the right thinking citizen regards the taxes paid for the support of the school system as one of the very best of his investments. But the citizens and taxpayers demand civil service methods in the appointment of teachers to the end that peace and contentment and permanency of position may be the teachers' lot. The effect of this spiritual contentment is reflected in the lives of the pupils themselves.

## Dignity, Independence and Freedom.

That the competitive civil service examination system is the only method by which teachers should be secured, the most skeptical must admit. Through its practical observation by an honest and loyal board of education ready and willing to enforce the provisions governing the examination tests, the efficiency of our teachers can be elevated to the highest possible standard. It is my firm belief after an experience of four years with this system that political pressure, social influence, personal intercession, and the exercise of improper and unworthy considerations are of no avail, and must be relegated to the past in the selection of our teachers wherever the competitive system of examination shall be adopted. This system, which is a free-for-all competition for a permanent position in the San Francisco school department, gives our teachers dignity, independence and freedom from solicitude by delivering them from the necessity of securing an annual re-election. The system will give stability to any department that shall adopt it.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Terre Haute, Ind. The school board has decided to do away with the medicine cases placed in the school buildings several years ago. It is stated that the trouble and cost of replenishing the medicines and supplies is not commensurate with the use of the cabinets.

Chicago, Ill. A committee has been deputed to formulate a rule for the examination and exclusion from school of children who are afflicted with tuberculosis. It is held that children who are afflicted with the disease are a grave menace to the children with whom they come in contact. The school board at Jersey City, N. J., adopted a similar regulation recently.

Philadelphia, Pa. A suggestive series of "don'ts" for school children was received at the last meeting of the retiring board of education. They are as follows:

- "Don't put your fingers in your mouth."
- "Don't put pencils in your mouth or moisten the points with your lips."
- "Don't wet the fingers in turning the pages of a book."
- "Don't put money into your mouth."
- "Don't trade candy that is bitten, apple cores, chewing gum, whistles or anything that can be put in the mouth."
- "Don't forget to keep your hands clean. Wash your face often, as there is less chance of infection when a child is coming down with some disease if the parts around the nose and mouth are free from secretion."
- "Don't spit on the slate."
- "Don't borrow or lend handkerchiefs, mufflers or hats."

Sandusky, O. Supt. Williams has submitted a report to the board of education suggesting that provisions be made for improving the atmospheric conditions of the classrooms of the city schools. At the instance of Mr. Williams a series of tests was begun in the schools almost

a year ago to determine the quantity of moisture in the air. It was found that every room was deficient and that some were perfectly dry. In not one room did the humidity, as registered by the hygrometer, exceed 30 degrees, while over 50 degrees should be present.

Regarding the effect of this condition, Dr. Charles Graefe, who directed the tests, reports to Superintendent Williams:

"It is now understood that the absence of watery vapor usually causes the overheating of buildings and is the cause of many diseases, especially of the mucous membranes, such as colds, catarrh and the more serious diseases of the lungs.

"When the air is too dry the tendency is to produce perspiration from the body to make up the deficiency, and as this condition of evaporation of the perspiration cools the body the person feels cold, even though the temperature of the room is high, and he is very much more likely to take cold when he leaves the dry, hot air of the building, and is exposed to the conditions of winter weather. It has been found by experiment that a room with a humidity of 60 degrees and a temperature of 65 degrees seems warmer than a room at 72 degrees of heat and a humidity of 30. You will see from the tables that the humidity is very defective and in only one or two cases even approaches 39, when it should be twice as much.

"This also has a practical bearing on the cost of heating, for it has shown that about 25 per cent of the cost of heating is expended in raising the temperature from 60 to 70 degrees, so that with the proper humidity, the temperature at 65 is comfortable, and at least  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total cost of fuel can be saved by the introduction of sufficient water vapor."

Lead, S. D. The rule governing the selection of teachers has been so amended that all nominations must be made by the superintendent or schools.

## WORKS WITHOUT FAITH.

## Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage; I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

## RURAL

Farmers s the public homesteads. as good a sa large cities. primarily co ticed, where sanitary con ever, are ap dren for the dollars.

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# RURAL SCHOOL SANITATION.

Farmers should give as much attention to the public schools as they do to their own homesteads. Country schools ought to be in as good a sanitary condition as the schools in large cities. The health of the child should be primarily considered and then economy practiced, wherever possible, in bringing about ideal sanitary conditions. Rural school boards, however, are apt to ignore the health of the children for the sake of an outlay of a few paltry dollars.

The small schoolhouse should be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned at the beginning of each term and whenever a contagious disease becomes manifested in the district. This disinfection is a simple operation and need not inconvenience or take up much time of the person who performs it. If it is possible the school room should be cleaned once a month.

The heating system of the small country school is more often home-made. It consists generally of a huge stove that has probably been in use since grandpa attended school; as for ventilation, draught check—why, the idea is preposterous.

In the morning the overheated pupils, fresh from a romp down the road, come trooping into the little main room. Probably a large number of them have been doing chores about the barn and the odor emitted is not over pleasant. The teacher makes Johnny or Jimmy get the stove "a-go-in" and the good old veteran soon palpitates and wheezes in a fitful manner. Well, the sum and substance of it all is, that the room is unbearably warm by ten o'clock, there is a musty odor and the air is laden with impurities.

Naturally, after a time the teacher opens the window and allows a fatal draught to blow upon the unsuspecting pupils. Two weeks after a little girl dies from a severe affection of the lungs. A martyr to the economical, old-fashioned rural school board. "What did she die from?" sympathetically asks a neighbor of the mother. "Oh, the little darling was out to a sleigh-ride party two weeks ago and she caught pneumonia," answers the broken-hearted elder.

A prominent rural inspector of schools recently outlined the following system for heating and ventilating the rural school room:

"To introduce this system, pull down the old chimney, and build a new one with two flues, one for smoke, the other for bad air. Place a register to guard the entrance from the school room into the bad air shaft. The stove should be cylindrical in shape and placed in one corner of the building. Around it, six inches away, have a tinner construct a tight jacket, six feet high, open at the top, and having necessary doors and dampers. Directly under the stove place a register guarding a tight shaft, which brings cold air from outside. This fresh air becomes heated inside the jacket, rises and warms the building, while the bad air sinks and is drawn out through the bad air vent."

Another item which is absolutely ignored in the rural schoolhouse is the subject of proper lighting. Windows are placed promiscuously wherever the fancy of the rural contractor dictates. Blackboards are nailed up anywhere and everywhere with a total disregard for the injurious effect upon the children's eyes and the general law of lighting. Window space should be 1-5 and in unfavorable light fully  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the floor space. Shades should be provided for each window and these should be adjustable so as to admit of light from the top or bottom.

In passing let us mention a few other matters of importance. The well should be carefully examined periodically, as impure water is the most prolific cause of disease. A ditch should be dug around the schoolhouse so that

there will be primitive but still a very effective system of drainage. The floors should be double and have a good packing placed between them. Cold feet will soon undermine the constitution of the strongest pupil. Doors and windows should be carefully examined and storm weather strips furnished for all of them.

In closing let us directly address the rural school board member. Use your own good judgment unbiased by a question of economy and you will be able to comfortably house your little scholars in a way that will promote their health and be a credit to yourself.

Chicago, Ill. War on tuberculosis was commenced in the session of the school management committee recently. Action was taken which makes it possible that any child afflicted with tuberculosis can be taken from the schools. When a teacher suspects that any child is affected with the disease report shall be made to the superintendent of schools by the principal. After the parents of the child are notified the pupil will be examined by medical inspectors of the child study department. The parents will be given permission to have their family physician present if they so desire. Should the suspicions of the teacher prove well founded, a report will be made to the school management committee, which will take action.

Philadelphia, Pa. The board of education has at hand the establishing of a mechanics' trade school. The following resolution was offered: "That the Committee on Special Schools consider the expediency of inaugurating a system of mechanical trade schools and make such recommendations at the next meeting of the board as to establishment and management of such schools and other matters connected therewith, as in their judgment may seem most desirable."

In speaking of the venture a prominent board member stated: "Mechanical trade schools should be an integral part of every public school system, and especially is this true in large centers of industry as Philadelphia. Well educated young men would be glad of the opportunity to attend these schools. It is through this class of young men that labor is elevated and the skilled mechanic is made the peer, or at least equal to the professional man."

## GOOD ADVICE ON HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Concluded from page 13.

the ventilation had been perfect there would have been no variation. Then thermometers were placed about the floor and showed little if any variation in the different parts of the room. In this room the vents are placed in the baseboards and connected with the ventilating flues. A SUBSCRIBER.

# FAMOUS MEN

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These Biographies of Famous Men are historical stories and are told in a way to attract and hold the child's interest. They have been prepared to meet the recommendations of the Committee of Ten and the Committee of Fifteen, and the practice of the best schools, and are preparatory for the later formal study of history. Three things are notable concerning the books:—

1. The simple style of the language, which adapts them to the third and fourth reader grades.
2. These stories are arranged in chronological order and are connected so that, together, they make complete histories of the times.
3. The illustrations present the most complete collection of photographs of historical paintings ever published.

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## WAUSAU DESERVES CREDIT.

Editor, School Board Journal:

I notice the inquiry sent you by Supt. F. D. Martin, Chippewa Falls, Wis., relative to school buildings, and you have referred him to quite a number of buildings not far from Chippewa Falls. I would suggest that among your list be given the high school at Wausau, Wis. As in many respects the Wausau people have solved some of the principal school problems the most satisfactorily of any city in the state. This is no further away than some of the cities you have named. The Wausau people have done more in the way of manual training and kindred subjects than those of any other city in the state, and I think have accomplished their results in a way that doesn't require the enterprise to be backed up by some millionaire. I am not employed as a boomer for Wausau, but am simply giving you the information, as I think Wausau is entitled to considerable credit for the public spirit shown in the support of their educational institutions.

Very truly yours,

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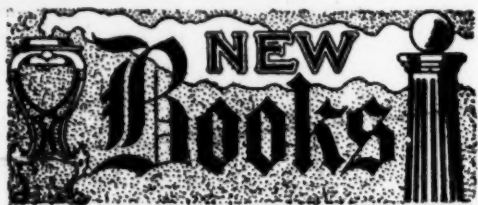
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### Representative Essays on the Theory of Style.

Chosen and Edited by Wm. T. Brewster, A. M. Adjunct Professor of English in Barnard College, Columbia University. XXVII, 354 Pages, 12mo. Cloth, price \$1.10 net. The Macmillan Company, New York, Boston, Chicago. (Sold by Geo. Brumder Book Department, Milwaukee.)

The essays are selected from a contemporary rather than a historical point of view, and, taken collectively, they represent the more important bearings of the subject with as little repetition and in as much variety of idea as possible. Cardinal Newman's essay may be regarded as an introduction, in that he states the general problem of literature. The essays by De Quincey, Spencer and Lewes follow with statement of general principles and exposition of methods of a suggestive and interesting sort. De Quincey's essay is one of the most important and most readable on the subject. Renton remarks, "The appearance of De Quincey, in fact, constitutes the second momentum in the history of style"; the first was that of Aristotle. Certainly the value of the essay arises not only from De Quincey's very entertaining manner, but also even more from his willingness to analyze real phenomena and his avoidance of merely a priori consideration. Spencer's essay is probably the most serious attempt in English, to treat style not as a series of rules, but as a principle based on some sort of reality. The reality here, as with Aristotle, rests in knowledge of the capacity of the reader or hearer,—and this principle Spencer states as that of the economy of the reader's attention. The value of Lewes' essay evidently rests in its stimulating character, its refreshing and mainly sensible attitude of mind and its suggestion of the right line of investigation. Stevenson brings up so many interesting questions, however, and is so acute in observation of the technical beauty of writing that his essay is a very stimulating one rather as a source of delight than as a model of instruction. The purpose of Pater's somewhat difficult essay, is, as he says, "To point out certain qualities of all writers as a fine art." Frederick Harrison's essay is an example of the safe, practical talk, the name of which is legion.

The volume contains a body of ideas, that moderately advanced students of rhetoric should be familiar with. Questions and notes are added to suggest several of the larger and smaller issues and critical study along such lines. A bibliography is appended.

### The Elements of Business Law.

By Ernest W. Huffcut, Dean of the College of Law, Cornell University. 8vo., semi-flexible cloth, 329 pages. List price, \$1.00; mailing price, \$1.10. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

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A treatise on the principles of common law applicable to ordinary business transactions, intended for students in commercial courses in high schools and colleges. It treats of contracts, sales, bailments, insurance, credits and loans, negotiable instruments, principal and agent, partnerships, corporations, real and personal property. Statements are clearly and concisely made, and subjects well, though briefly discussed. Questions for study and review are plentifully distributed through the various chapters. There are many concrete problems that afford an occasion for looking up authorities, and make subjects for moot courts. The most of these problems are actual cases taken from the records of courts. The arrangement is such that where time is not sufficient to complete the book, portions can be omitted. There is an excellent glossary of legal terms. The book seems to be as practical as such a book can be made, but in case of litigation it will not take the place of a competent lawyer.

### Essentials of German Grammar.

By Alvan E. Duerr, Head of the German Department, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa. 12mo, cloth, 206 pages. List price, 80 cents; mailing price, 90 cents. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

It takes a large book to contain all that belongs to the grammar of the German language. This book contains what is required for a beginning in secondary schools, leaving the more intricate facts to be learned as they are required. Too much memorizing in the beginning is regarded as discouraging. It is deemed better to thoroughly master the principles that are constantly needed. The course is not intended as an easy beginning. It means thorough, hard study and is adapted to make the subject interesting. The arrangement is clear and logical, and the general make-up is first-class.

### First Year German.

By William C. Collar, Headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston. 12mo, cloth, 336 pages. List price, \$1.00; mailing price, \$1.10. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

This is an attempt to combine the classical and natural methods in teaching a modern language, and it strikes us as being a successful effort. There are sixty lessons, each lesson occupying two opposite pages, a convenient feature. These lessons include the statement and illustration of essential principles of the grammar, declensions and conjugations as are immediately needed and exercises in translation. Following there are numerous selections for reading, with notes and references, an appendix containing rules for arrangement, syntax, complete paradigms, and vocabularies. It is suggested that the lessons can be completed in thirty weeks, leaving the rest of the year for the selections and exercises. It is claimed that the book contains all the grammar that is required in a high school course, or in preparation for college.

### The Family on Wheels.

Adapted from the French by J. MacDonald Oxby, 224 pages, 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

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### New American Music Reader.

Number four. By Frederick Zuchtmann, 272 pages, cloth. Price, 50 cents. The Macmillan Company, New York, Chicago.

This book completes the American series of music readers and naturally follows the methods of the earlier books. It is intended to meet the needs of the seventh and eighth grades and can be used to advantage in high schools where a text book is used.

The problem of providing suitable material for boys in the higher grades whose voices have changed has been solved in the book. The bass clef is so introduced that the voices gradually come to sing in their proper range without the violent and sudden change that usually accompanies the period of mutation.

### In the Reign of Coyote.

Folklore from the Pacific Coast. By Katharine Chandler. 161 pages. Illustrated. List price, 40 cents; mailing price, 45 cents. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

This little book is composed of tales and legends related by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. In all the stories animals play an important part, and the coyote is the principal figure. For children in the fourth or fifth grades, the stories are intensely interesting. Historically they are valuable as revealing the folklore of the Pacific and the Spirit of the child life among the early settlers.

### Our Holidays.

Their Meaning and Spirit. Retold from St. Nicholas. 204 pages. Price, 65 cents net. The Century Company, New York.

This book contains essays and stories, descriptive of the origin and meaning of our national holidays. The spirit of our celebrations is well brought out so that children will understand in them more than merely a good time and freedom from study.

For the use of teachers in explaining our festivals the book will prove most valuable. As a supplementary reader it is excellent and should readily find a place in schools.

The illustrations are happy and the typographical work is up to the usual standard of the Century Company's publications.

The San Francisco office of Ginn & Company has been removed to the new Educational building at 717 Market street. Mr. Selden C. Smith, the California representative of the Ginn publications, is in charge of the office.



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Representative Whitney in the Ohio legislature has introduced a bill which aims to remove from office any superintendent of instruction or any member of a board of education who is found to be in any way connected with any publishing company printing school text books. Whitney holds that many members of boards of education and even superintendents are acting as agents for certain book concerns. Other features of the bill aim at giving boards more power to deal with the big book concerns in the making of contracts.

Whitney has been inspired by a scandal in the Columbus board of education which has brought about the resignation of two members. The charge is made that "dirty politics" is being played in an attempt to line the board up for books published by a particular concern.

St. Louis, Mo. The High School Book of Vocal Music, published by Silver, Burdett & Co., has been placed on the list of high school text-books.

The Illinois State Teachers' Reading Circle has selected Brigham's Geographical Influences, Ginn & Co.; and Elementary Pedagogy, Scott, Foresman & Co.

"Agriculture for Beginners," published by Ginn & Company, Boston, has been introduced in several hundred country schools in Wisconsin during the past year. It has also been adopted for school use in the following cities and villages: Marshfield, South Milwaukee, Union Grove, Mukwonago, Milton, Shell Lake, Seymour, Plover, Belmont, Oakfield and White-water State Normal School.

Columbus, O. The vertical writing system has been discontinued and the Normal Review, intermediate slant, system adopted. Silver, Burdett & Company are the publishers of the new copy books. Before taking action the school board canvassed the teachers with the result that 263 favored the intermediate slant, 183 the vertical, and only 9 the old slant.

Ginn & Company's "High School Classics" have been introduced in the high schools in the following Wisconsin cities: Albion, Waterford, Alma Center, Marian, Menomonie Falls, Milton, Port Washington, Wausaukee, etc.

Boone, Ia. The board of education has decided to strictly enforce a recent ruling that provides for the destruction of all school books in homes that have been visited by contagious diseases. New books must be purchased by pupils having been so afflicted, otherwise they will not be allowed to attend school.

Indianapolis, Ind. The following text books have been adopted for use in the schools: Stone and Miller's Algebra for the high schools; Heath's Fourth Reader for the elementary schools; Lyon's Deutsche Grammatik for advanced German students.

Lorain, O. Wentworth's geometry, published by Ginn & Company, has been adopted for high school use in place of Beeman and Smith's.

Rock Island, Ill. Brigham's Text Book in Geology has been selected for use in the high school.

Manchester, N. H. The Laurel Song Book has been selected for high school work.

Pekin, Ill. Barnes' Special Typewriting Instructor recently adopted for use in the high school.

Marked Tree, Ark. Adopted Ray's series of arithmetics; Harvey's New Grammar; Baskerville & Sewell's Language; Handsell's History of the United States; Barnes' copy books; McGuffey's readers.

## THE RIVERSIDE LITERATURE SERIES

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Edited by R. Adelaide Witham, recently Head of the English Department, Classical High School, Providence, R. I. No. 161.

Shakespeare's Henry V. - Paper, .15. Cloth, .25

Edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Professor of English in Union College. No. 163.

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### BERRY'S WRITING BOOKS.

Mr. B. D. Berry, who is well known as a text book agent in the Northwest, has just published a series of copy books known as Berry's Writing Books.

Mr. Berry has been a close observer in the educational field and has long felt that a writing system could be devised which should excel in some particulars all others. He worked for years in realizing this ambition and has now announced the launching of his publishing enterprise to be conducted under the name of B. D. Berry & Company.

The announcement states that the letters of the new series excel in grace, beauty and ease of execution and that the scheme of drill exercises is entirely new and unique. The authorship, Mr. Berry holds, represents a happy union of experience in teaching with a wide observation of the work done in the schools.

The new firm has opened headquarters at 378 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Canton, Ohio. A resolution to fix the duties of the supply committee was introduced in a recent meeting of the board. The committee will be required to present at the regular meetings in January and July a list of supplies and stationery required during the following six months, the list being divided according to departments. The purchase of the supplies will be directly supervised by the committee and expenditures not exceeding \$50 may be made without consulting the board. All bills for supplies must be approved in writing by the chairman of the committee and by the superintendent of instruction or the superintendent of buildings.

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Cleveland, O. The members of the board of education are seeking a way by which they will be enabled to ask for bids on text books supplied to the schools, and select the best books offered for the least money. Under the present system a state commission fixes a maximum price on all books used in the schools of the state. There is no known method of compelling the book companies, under the law, to lower their prices by competitive bidding, and books are selected solely on the merit of their contents. A board member has referred the question to the city solicitor for an opinion.

Ginn & Company, Boston, have in preparation a new business arithmetic for use in commercial departments of high schools and colleges. John H. Moore and George W. Miner are joint authors.

Troy, O. Lyman's arithmetic adopted for use in the high schools.

Charleston, W. Va. The board of education for Kanawa County has selected the following text books for school use: Mother Tongue Books 1 and 2, Blaisdell's physiology, three book series; Peterman's civil government, Bryant & Stratton's bookkeeping, Lewis' History of West Virginia and Carpenter's geographical readers. The new books will be used for a period of five years.

Monette, O. Frye's geography, published by Ginn & Company, adopted for school use.

Martin's Ferry, O. Moore & Minor's Accounting and Business Practice and McKee's Shorthand adopted for use in the high school.

The sole right of G. & C. Merriam Company to use the title "Webster's Dictionary" has again been decided in two cases in the United States District Courts. The Federal Book Company of New York and the Hampden Publishing Company of Boston have been enjoined from using the title in connection with inferior imitations of the original Webster.

West Virginia. The County Book Boards will adopt texts for a period of five years before March 1st, pursuant to the expiring contracts that were made with publishers in 1901.







# INTERNATIONAL KINDERGARTEN CONVENTION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the International Kindergarten Union will be held in Milwaukee, the first week of April. This organization represents the ten thousand kindergartners of the United States and Canada, and the meeting will bring five hundred or more of the leading kindergartners of the country to Milwaukee. It has been held in all the larger cities of the country, though but three of the meetings have been held farther west than Pittsburg. The Milwaukee meeting will be an event of educational importance for the entire west, and it will do much to further the principle which the kindergarten represents.

The meetings will be held in Plymouth church and the headquarters will be the Hotel Pfister. The convention will open on Tuesday, April 3d, with two sessions of the Training Teachers' Conference, under the leadership of Miss Bertha Payne of the School of Education of the University of Chicago. The reports of the delegates at the Wednesday morning meeting will give a fair idea of the scope and extent of the kindergarten movement. The program for Wednesday afternoon will be in charge of the Parents' Committee, of which Mrs. Mary B. Page, of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, is chairman. This program will be of special interest to mothers and club women.

The two sessions on Thursday will be devoted largely to practical kindergarten problems and the Friday morning session to a business meeting. The convention will close Friday afternoon with a kindergarten rally, at which a number of three minute addresses will be given by kindergartners of note.

Several social functions have been planned and systematic visitation of the Milwaukee kindergartens will be arranged for. Arrangements are being made for reduced railroad and hotel rates.

## A UNIQUE RECOGNITION.

Miss Anna E. Hubner, after fifty years' service, was elected a teacher emeritus at half pay, by the board of education of Reading, Pa. She may be called upon for substitute service at any time the superintendent deems proper. There is no likelihood that the aged teacher will be called upon to perform any active service; at the same time it cannot strictly be said that she has been pensioned.

There is perhaps no instance on record where a school board has solved so gracefully the problem of a superannuated teacher. In the absence of a regular pension system the dismissal of a teacher who has rendered long and valuable

service is a harsh, not to say a cruel, procedure. On the other hand, to retain in the school a teacher beyond the period of usefulness is an injustice inflicted upon the pupils.

The action taken by the Reading board of education sets an example that is worthy of emulation. It is a just and sensible solution of one of the most vexatious problems in school administrative labors.

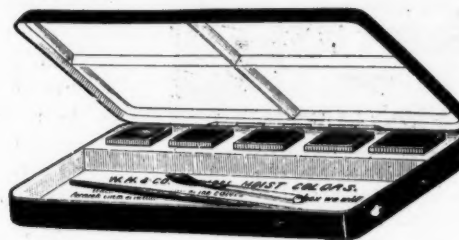
Canton, Ohio. A resolution to fix the duties of the supply committee was introduced in a recent meeting of the board. The committee will be required to present at the regular meetings in January and July a list of supplies and stationery required during the following six months, the list being divided according to departments. The purchase of the supplies will be directly supervised by the committee and expenditures not exceeding \$50 may be made without consulting the board. All bills for supplies must be approved in writing by the chairman of the committee and by the superintendent of instruction or the superintendent of buildings.

## SLATE BLACKBOARDS FOR SCHOOLS.

The Pennsylvania Structural Slate Co., whose principal offices are located at Easton, Pa., control the output of some of the largest structural slate mills in the famous slate belt region of Pennsylvania.

This firm manufactures a very fine grade of blackboards, and has sent to us a sample of same, which we have examined, and we are sanguine in assuring our many readers that their Slates are as fine an article as we have had the pleasure of seeing.

The Pennsylvania Structural Slate Co. advise us they shipped during the year 1905 over one hundred thousand square feet of their Blackboards, and they have received but one letter of complaint, which was only trivial. They also claim to have received innumerable letters complimenting them on the quality of their Boards and finish.



Get a sample of this Devoe School Color Box and see how superior it is to others; in quality of color and in all details.

This is our No. 2 Three Color Box; Carmine, Ultramarine Blue, and two cakes of Perfect Yellow; 2 quill brushes.

We send a sample free to teachers; with a catalogue of school supplies; the best assortment of school color boxes in the country.

Address Department 5 and mention this paper.

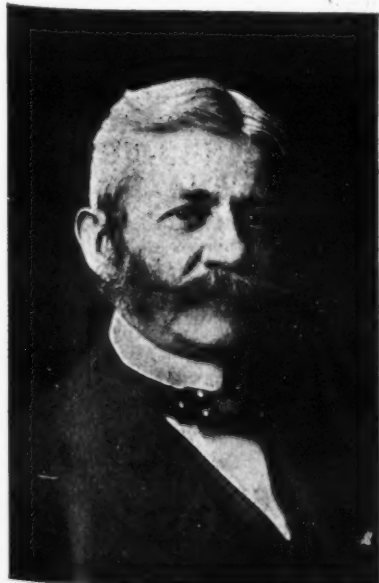
**Devoe & Reynolds Co.**

176 Randolph St., Chicago.  
Fulton and William Sts., New York.  
1214 Grand Ave., Kansas City.

We believe that it would be to the interest of all school boards desiring to replace their walls with new Boards, or where new buildings are to be constructed and Slate is to be used for Blackboards, we think it would be worth your time and while to write the Pennsylvania Structural Slate Co. for prices and sample before placing orders elsewhere.

New York. Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder, in his annual report, states that the contracts of the Building Bureau of the Department of Education let in 1905 amounted to \$9,038,183.63. This sum is paid out of the city's corporate stock and represents almost exclusively money for new school buildings. It does not include a great amount spent on minor repairing let out without advertising in contracts of less than \$1,000 each. He estimates that it will be necessary to spend \$5,000,000 annually to keep up with the regular increase of 34,000 in the school population each year. This sum is over and above the expenditure necessary to house properly the 86,000 pupils now on part time.

Chicago, Ill. The board of education has empowered its president and secretary to cancel contracts with contractors who fail to carry out specifications or to complete work inside of the time agreed upon.



## WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

**RELIABLE STATISTICS**—400 pupils require \$1,000 worth of free text-books. \$1,000 worth of books decrease in value \$30 every month of school use. \$30 worth of the great HOLDEN BOOK COVER and Quick Repairing Material protects both the outside and the inside of \$1,000 worth of books, making them last *twice as long* and keeps them clean and neat. *If they did not* our business would not grow *every year*. 20 per cent. increase this year over last year. Order for opening school year.

**THE HOLDEN PATENT BOOK COVER CO.**

G. W. HOLDEN, President.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

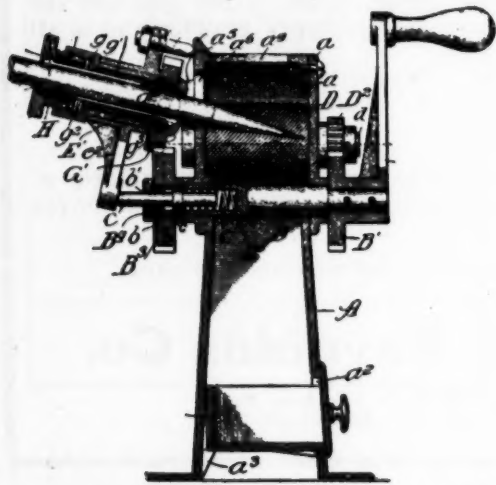
M. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.





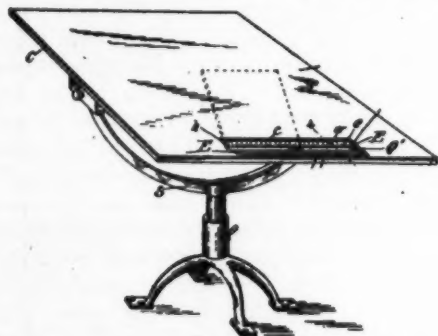
## RECENT PATENTS.

PENCIL-SHARPENING MACHINE.—Peter P. O'Horo, Chicago, Ill.



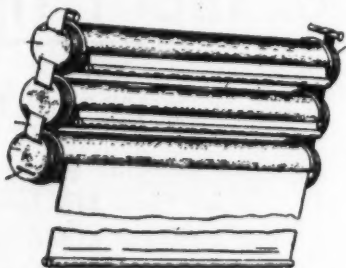
In a pencil-sharpening machine, the combination with the casing, of a pair of co-operating rotary cutters and a pencil-holding device resiliently mounted on said casing to rise as the pencil end is being tapered by the sharpening operation and depress said end deeper and deeper between the cutters.

DRAWING BOARD.—Jacob Shellhammer, Isaac P. Henthorn, and William A. Hill, Coyle, Okla.



A drawing-board provided with a slot having its opposite side walls beveled upon their upper edges and one of its ends provided with a socket having the form of a lower quadrant in cross-section; combined with a cover for said slot having corresponding bevels upon its lower edges and a tongue upon one end having the form of a lower quadrant in cross-section, said tongue being adapted to engage with the socket in the board.

MAP CASE.—Ernest G. Dann, Chicago, Ill.



In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of cases arranged side by side, of a wide and thin clip provided with spring-arms, one of said spring-arms engaging a transverse slot in the end of one of said cases, the other of said spring-arms engaging a similar slot in the end of the other of said cases; and a like spring-clip similarly engaging the opposite ends of said cases, substantially as described.

## A New Catalogue.

Among the School Supply men of the middle west none has been more progressive or aggressive than Mr. E. W. A. Rowles of Chicago. His rise in the business has been rapid and due entirely to his energy and enterprise.

The new catalogue of school and college equipment, which has just been issued by Mr. Rowles, is perhaps the most complete and handsome ever issued by any supply dealer. Every conceivable article for use in or about a school building is listed and illustrated. The line of kindergarten supplies is unusually complete.

A copy of the catalogue may be secured by addressing Mr. Rowles at B 207-209 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

## SCHOOL FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES.

Evansville, Ind. The inkwells for the new Campbell Street School were furnished by the United States Inkwell Co., successor to the K. W. G. Inkwell Co., of Evansville. They are an invention of John Kastner, Jr., who secured a patent on December 12, 1905. The patent consists of steel stamping with aluminum slide, which prevents ink from evaporating after once being placed in the wells. The wells are also absolutely dust proof, as has been proven after a trial at the Campbell school. The company consists of John Kastner, Jr., S. E. Anderson and Fred W. Goedeke. The latter has charge of the factory, which is located at 423 Mary street, Evansville.

Cleveland, O. The board of education has decided to change its method of purchasing school furniture. Instead of contracting for the furniture for one building only, bids will be asked for all furniture to be used within a year. It is hoped that thus lower prices can be obtained and also that more uniformity will prevail in the seating.

Galesburg, Ill. The Fred Frick Clock Co. has received an order for the installation of the program clock system in the new high school.

Nelleville, Ill. The system of distributing and collecting pencils among the pupils of public schools has been abolished. This was owing to an order from the state board of health prohibiting the same.

East St. Louis, Ill. The practice of promiscuously distributing pencils among the school children has been discontinued.

Santa Barbara, Cal. The new style of dark green blackboards are being put up in some of the schools. It has been claimed that they are much more restful to the eyes than the old-fashioned blackboards.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. on New Year's day remembered the educational editors of the country with an assortment of fine lead pencils. Many thanks!

The J. L. Hammett Co. of New York represents the Excelsior Maps, published in London, throughout the United States.

A. W. Mumford, Chicago, has consolidated his business with G. F. Gum under the name of A. W. Mumford & Co.

The American School Furniture Co. has opened new exhibit rooms in New York City at 18 West Nineteenth street.

## Plaster Casts

## FOR DRAWING AND MODELING:

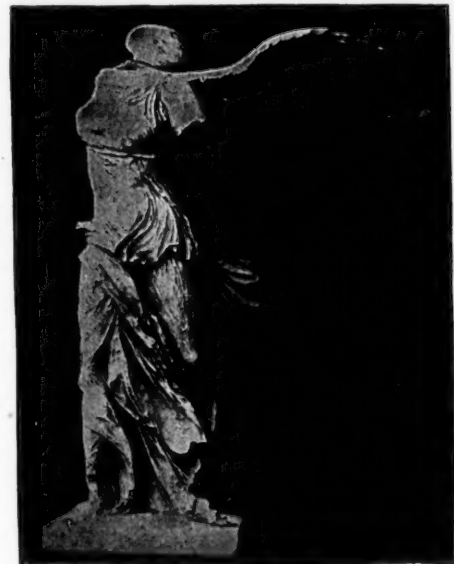
Reproductions from Antique, Mediaeval and Modern Sculpture Etc.  
for

## SCHOOL ROOM DECORATION.

These Art Productions have never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with other makes.

C. Hennecke Co.  
Formators.

Milwaukee, - Wis.



Send for Catalogue.

New York. Order for drawing tables was awarded to the American Drafting Furniture Co. of Rochester, N. Y.

Ossining, N. Y. Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago will establish a printing plant near this city.

The so-called An-du-septic dustless crayon is manufactured by Binney & Smith, New York City.

Quincy, Ill. Contract for school desks and furniture for Franklin High School addition has been awarded to the Superior Manufacturing Company of Muskegon, Mich; 600 to 800 adjustable desks, 750 to 1,000 opera chairs and 21 teachers' desks were purchased.

## A Remarkable Shipment.

Recently the Dixon Company made a shipment to the New York board of education, of pencils ordered January 1st; this shipment consisted of 60 cases, weighing over 9,000 pounds, almost 5 tons, and consisting of 463,824 pencils. This is the first shipment that the company has made on the 1906 contract, and speaks well for the increased business of the company, also of the demand in the public schools for this particular make of pencils. Included in this shipment were 30,000 colored pencils. The 40,000 school children in New York city enjoy their work with the colored pencils, and the number of years they have been on the list speaks volumes for their merits.



ITS the scientific simplicity as much as the correctness of design, that has made a reputation for

## MEDART GYMNASIIC APPARATUS

worth trying to maintain. However, the experience of the maker must not be overlooked. For forty-five years Fred Medart has been active in the gymnasium. Only the experience acquired there would enable him to invent such apparatus as the

MEDART HORSE, BUCK, PARALLELS, SPRINGBOARD, Etc.

Our catalogue covers a full line of Gymnasium Supplies.

## FRED MEDART

3535 DeKalb Street  
St. Louis, Mo.



## A NEW SCHOOL PENCIL

No. 380 "MALAY" PENCIL

ROUND SHAPE,  
YELLOW POLISH

CONTAINS  
AN EXTRA FINE, HIGH  
GRADE LEAD, ESPECIALLY  
ADAPTED FOR DRAWING

SAMPLES TO TEACHERS UPON REQUEST

EBERHARD FABER, - New York

### SCHOOL TELEPHONES.

Paper No. 8.

In this issue we will commence a description of the different school telephone systems, starting with the simplest and least expensive and gradually leading, by progressive steps, up to an explanation of the most convenient and practicable systems for high schools and colleges. It is hoped that readers, in perusing our former papers on this subject, have become convinced that telephones should be installed in schools, not only considering the matter of convenience, but also from the standpoint of economy. It is evident that in the erection of new schools the immediate wiring of a building is less expensive than installing the same after the building has been completed. The building may be wired in the course of erection and the telephones installed at a later date. The appropriation for wiring would be so small an item that no Committee would be apt to refuse it.

#### "S A" System.

##### Non-Intercommunicating.

This system affords intercommunication between the teachers and principal either from the latter's office or the separate classrooms. To call the principal, the teacher merely presses the button on the side of the telephone in Fig. 201, and to call the teacher, the principal presses the corresponding button shown in Fig. 351. The wiring in this system is very simple and inexpensive, as it only necessitates running a small 3-conductor, Samson cable from the location of the telephone in Fig. 201 (school room) to the location of the telephone in Fig. 351 (principal's room). The wires in this cable have distinctive colors, one red, one yellow and one blue. The wiring diagram furnished by the manufacturer clearly indicates the binding posts in the telephones to which each wire is to be attached. A system can, therefore, be installed by an electrical contractor of very little experience. The batteries which should be used in the operation of the system are styled No. 3, and may be secured from the manufacturers or from the electrical jobbing supply

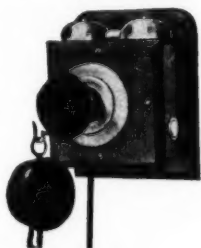


Fig. 201

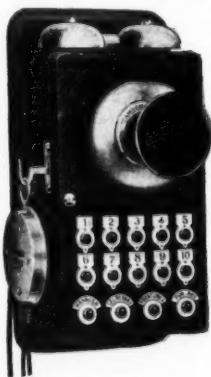
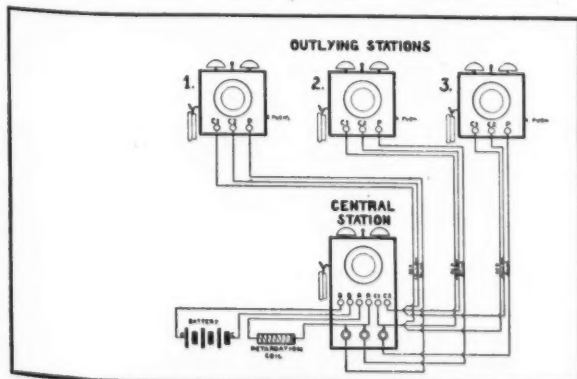


Fig. 351



Wiring Diagram, "S. A." Non-Intercommunicating Telephone System

houses in all parts of the country. In connection with the system, what is termed, a retardation coil is used, corresponding binding posts being left at the principal's telephone for the necessary connection to be made. The explanation of the introduction of this coil is of a technical nature, and it would be of no particular advantage to attempt to explain its use.

This system can be installed in a ten room school of ordinary construction at a cost not ex-

ceeding \$75, which estimate allows a satisfactory profit to the electrical contractor. Blue prints showing the wiring diagram of this system can be secured through the Editor of the American School Board Journal.

### BUILDING AND FINANCE.

Cleveland, O. Charles Orr, director of schools, has recommended that the board of education install a coal testing plant in one of the school buildings. He stated that the first cost of a plant did not exceed \$800 and that an annual saving of many hundreds of dollars would be effected.

Philadelphia, Pa. The new board of education which has just come into power has issued orders for the reorganization of the building department of the schools. A shop in which all repair work for the schools is to be done will be erected.

Cincinnati, O. A delegation of school officials recently completed a tour of eastern cities inspecting remodeled school buildings. The board of education intends to spend several hundreds of thousands of dollars remodeling old buildings so as to make them up-to-date in plumbing, heating, ventilation and general sanitation. The trip was taken to learn what had been accomplished in other cities.

Chicago, Ill. The board of education will be obliged to adopt a policy of retrenchment in the school expenditures of the coming year. The taxes to be collected for 1906 will amount to \$131,000 less than last year, which will necessitate a reduction in many of the appropriations. The board has a considerable sum of money tied up in litigation and back taxes, but it is very uncertain whether it will be possible to collect the same during the year.

### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Chicago, Ill. The school management committee of the board of education has adopted a report making it possible for the committee to remove from the schools children who are afflicted with tuberculosis. Any child suspected of having the disease shall be reported by the teacher to the principal and by the latter in turn to the superintendent. The parents of the child will be notified of the fact. The child will then be examined by the doctors connected with the child study department of the schools. The family physician of parents may be present during the examination. Should the suspicions of the teacher prove to be well founded, a report will be made to the school management committee, which will take action.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

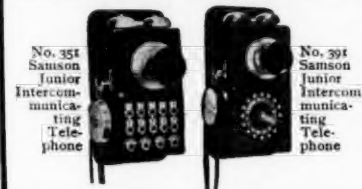
Hastings, Neb. To discourage high school students from using tobacco the board of education has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of the new high school gymnasium to all who are addicted to the weed. A rule was also framed forbidding the boys to carry tobacco on their person during school hours.

Green Bay, Wis. The board of education has passed a resolution providing that a teacher in the public schools has the power to expel a pupil who persists in disobedience. The question arose from the expulsion of a refractory pupil.

## NOW FOR TELEPHONES

"Tallow Candle"

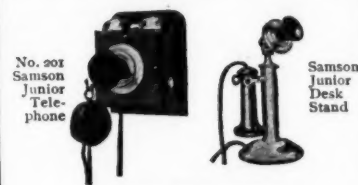
Is the present method of  
SCHOOL COMMUNICATION



School, Lowell, Mass. School, Greenfield, Mass.

### ECONOMY OF TIME

Note writing in schools should be as obsolete as ancient stone writing. The tendency towards shorter school sessions necessitates elimination of every unnecessary task of principal, teacher, or scholar. We term the convenience of telephones secondary to the economical advantage.



Telephones for Schoolrooms

### UNINTERRUPTION

The telephone avoids nine tenths of all school interruptions. The visits of janitor, scholars with messages, and teachers, are discontinued. Book agents, solicitors, and undesirable visitors receive a courteous but quick dismissal through the ante-room telephone. They get no further.

"Annunciophone"  
Telephone  
Switchboard  
Installed in  
Grammar Schools,  
Minneapolis, Minn.



### COST OF INSTALLING

We furnish inexpensive but practical telephone systems adapted to the requirements of small schools, while high schools, normal schools, and colleges are equipped with every economy and convenience known to the telephonic art. Specifications for installing and estimates of cost submitted on receipt of floor blue-prints, with crosses designating location of phones.

"Rotokoll"  
Telephone  
Switchboard

High School,  
Naugatuck, Conn.



### PRACTICABILITY

Before inaugurating our school telephone advertising campaign, we conclusively demonstrated by time tests of actual installations, the practicability of our apparatus. Accompanying illustrations show types of our inexpensive, medium, and the most up-to-date systems.

Combined  
"Rotokoll"  
Telephone  
and Bell System

Normal  
School,  
Chicago, Ill.



### DESCRIPTIVE MATTER

"School Telephone" Bulletin, No. 6, carefully illustrating and describing eight distinct systems, and "Telephone Practice" Bulletin, No. 7, illustrating actual installations, mailed on request.

ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING CO.

TELEPHONE SPECIALISTS

21 years of electrical specialty experience  
We have the plant, the men, and the experience  
115 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO TORONTO SAN FRANCISCO  
930 Monon Bldg. 130 Bay St. 519 Mission St.





## ARKANSAS.

Cotter—Will erect a \$10,000 school.

## CALIFORNIA.

Fresno—A parental school is being erected according to plans of Archt. A. C. Swartz. San Francisco—\$114,000 school to be erected.

## COLORADO.

Denver—Ground has been purchased for the erection of a \$100,000 high school in North Denver. Trinidad—School to be erected on Broome street, on the North Side. Greeley—Additional buildings to cost about \$260,000 will be made to the State Normal school. Walsenburg—Archts. Henderson & Lundberg, Coffeyville, Kans., are preparing plans for the erection of a two-story, 8-room school. Denver—School, to be known as the George W. Clayton school for boys, to be erected at a cost of \$1,500,000.

## CONNECTICUT.

Waterbury—Voted to have plans drawn for the additions to the Bank Street and Webster Schools, for which an appropriation of \$55,000 was made. Fair Haven—An addition to be erected to school. Bristol—\$8,000 worth of bonds to be issued. Greenwich—Archt. W. A. Ward has plans for a Catholic school.

## FLORIDA.

Orlando—Two-story, \$20,000 school to be erected according to the plans of Archt. W. B. Talley, Lakeland.

## GEORGIA.

Macon—Plans for a 2-story school for the Georgia Industrial Home are being prepared by Archt. Frank R. Happ; cost, \$12,000. Tifton—Archts. Lockwood Bros., Columbus, are preparing plans for erection of a 2-story high school which will cost \$20,000. Atlanta—Plans are being prepared for a 5-story medical college by Archt. C. Walter Smith; cost, \$50,000. Lizella—Consolidated school to be erected.

## ILLINOIS.

Duquoin—Plans are being made for erection of a \$25,000 public and high school. Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, is the architect. Chicago—Chicago Musical College to be erected according to plans of Archts. Marshall & Fox. Archt. D. H. Perkins will draw plans for the Rosehill school at Perry and Granville avenues, cost \$175,000; addition to Washburn school, West Fourteenth and Union streets; school for crippled children, on Wabash avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; addition to Brentano school, Fairfield avenue and West Diversey boulevard; has completed plans for 3-story addition to the Jenner school, Oak street and Milton avenue, to cost \$75,000. The \$500,000 administration building will be erected on the site of the old Central high school, in West Monroe street, near Halsted. Peoria—\$15,000 donated for erection of a parochial school for St. John's parish. Lincoln—\$10,000 parochial school to be erected. Springfield—An addition to be erected to the Iles school at Laurel and Fifteenth streets; cost, \$27,000. Secor—Plans will be drawn for the erection of a school.

## INDIANA.

Columbus—Plans of Archt. Elmer E. Dunlap have been accepted for erection of school at Hope. Loogootee—Plans are being received for erection of the \$30,000 high school.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Tahlequah—School to cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000 will be erected.

## IOWA.

Monticello—School will be erected. Muscatine—Have decided to expend \$25,000 in improvements on the parochial school.

## KENTUCKY.

Murray—Have employed Archt. A. L. Lassiter, Paducah, to prepare plans for the erection of a 2-story, 8-room school; cost, \$15,000. Covington—A parochial school to be erected at a cost of \$50,000.

## KNAPP & WEST

### Schoolhouse Architects

353 Colman Building, Seattle

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—Erection of an addition to the State Normal school has been approved. It will cost \$80,000. Slidell—Voted to erect a \$10,000 school. Natchitoches—Plans for an \$80,000 building for the State Normal school have been adopted. McDonoghville—Plans have been adopted for the erection of a 2-story school.

## MAINE.

Rumford Falls—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a high school. Fairfield—Lawrence high school to be erected at an approximate cost of \$50,000.

## MARYLAND.

Baltimore—The following amounts will be expended in new improvements: To complete school No. 10, in Hollins street, \$35,000; to complete school at Forrest Park, \$25,000; to complete school, at Lakewood ave. and Oliver street, \$25,000; to complete school No. 16, Ramsay and Pulaski streets, \$25,000.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Plans preparing by Archt. N. Serracino, New York, N. Y., for a school to be erected on N. Bennett street, for the Franciscan Fathers. Fitchburg—Plans are being prepared by Archts. H. M. Francis & Sons for a 2-story, 6-room school. Gloucester—Plans have been made for a school to cost \$50,000; Ezra L. Phillips is the architect. Fall River—Lincoln school to be rebuilt; competitive plans are being prepared by local architects. Malden—The McLain lot on Cross street has been purchased on which a 10-room school will be erected.

## MICHIGAN.

Calumet—Archt. E. O. Kuenzli, Milwaukee, Wis., has prepared plans for the erection of a 2-story, \$30,000 school. Marquette—Archt. E. W. Arnold, Battle Creek, is making plans for rebuilding the south wing of the Northern Normal school, recently destroyed by fire. Mendon—Plans are being prepared by Archts. Bradley & Allen, Ft. Wayne, Ind., for an 8-room, \$19,000 high school. Portland—The \$5,000 addition to the Central School has been completed. Port Huron—Plans for the tunnel school will be completed about March 1st.

## MINNESOTA.

La Crescent—Plans have been completed by Archts. Schick & Roth, La Crosse, Wis., for erection of school. St. Paul—Archts. Buechner & Orth have completed plans for the erection of three schools at Dubuque, Ia. St. Cloud—\$25,000 normal school to be erected. La Prairie—Planned to erect a \$40,000 school. Walnut Grove—Plans are being prepared by Archt. Fremont D. Orr, Minneapolis, for a 2-story, 8-room school. Lewiston—Archt. A. J. Vandusen, Winona, was given the contract to draw plans for a school. Lyle—\$16,000 school is being planned.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Pass Christian—School costing between \$12,000 and \$15,000 will be erected.

## MISSOURI.

West Alton—Will erect a \$3,000 school to replace the one destroyed by fire. Kansas City—Archt. Charles Smith will prepare plans for three schools: the 16-room Morse school at Twentieth and Charlotte streets, the Greenwood at Twenty-seventh street and Cleveland avenue, and the Lykins at Seventh and Norton streets. St. Louis—Plans for a \$182,000 school to be erected on the east side of Union boulevard, between Fairmount and Cabanne avenues, have been approved; Wm. B. Ittner, architect. Warrensburg—A \$60,000 gymnasium planned by Archt. George E. McDonald will be erected for the State Normal school.

## NEBRASKA.

South Omaha—School to be erected. Imogene—\$10,000 parochial school will be erected.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester—The Chandler school is being erected on Wilson hill.

## NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken—Archt. Eugene Cicarelli has revised plans for the 2-story school to be erected at Second and Monroe streets. Millville—It has been decided to erect a \$11,000 school at West Millville.

## NEW YORK.

Watertown—\$41,000 to be expended for enlarging and improving the school on Academy street. New York City—Plans by Archt. C. B. J. Snyder for erection of a 4-story, \$60,000 school on the north side of 127th street, west of Lenox avenue. Syracuse—Have selected Archt. Archimedes Russell to draw plans for the high school, to be built on the North Side, to cost at least \$200,000. Yonkers—Plans for a school by Archts. Ed-

## LEWIS & KITCHEN

### Heating and Ventilating Engineers

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

MANUFACTURERS OF MODERN APPARATUS

DRY AND FLUSHING CLOSETS

SEPTIC TANKS

GARBAGE CREMATORIES

433 Wabash Ave.  
CHICAGO

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KANSAS CITY

win A. Quick & Son. Pulaski—Annex to high school to be erected according to the plans of Archt. D. D. Kieff, Watertown. Lestershire—Plans of Archt. E. W. Van Slyke for a \$16,000 addition to the North Side school have been adopted. Brooklyn—The parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel are erecting a \$100,000 school. Mineola—Will purchase site for State Normal school. Churchville—\$8,000 annex will be erected to the school. Flushing—School to be built on Jamaica avenue at a cost of \$25,000. New York City—Plans for a 4-story, \$45,000 extension to the school at the corner of First avenue and Fifty-first street have been prepared by Archt. C. B. J. Snyder. Albany—State Archt. G. L. Helms is preparing plans for erection of buildings to replace those of the State Normal College recently destroyed by fire; cost about \$350,000. Horseheads—Plans for an addition to the Union free school have been made by Archt. J. H. Considine, Elmira. North Olean—Plans are being made for a \$10,000 school at Homer Hill.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Sanford—Plans for erection of a high school completed by H. E. Bonitz, architect, Wilmington.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck—The new school erected here has been named the Oscar Will school.

## OHIO.

Spring Valley—To prepare plans for erection of 2-story, 4-room high school to cost \$10,000; Archt. H. W. Owens, Xenia. Mansfield—Plans preparing for remodeling a school at a cost of \$20,000. Cleveland—An annex to the Halle school costing about \$50,000; also an annex to the Outhwaite school and a new school to be located at Lake and Watterson streets are being planned by Archt. F. S. Barnum. Canton—Oscar Steiner, superintendent of school buildings, is preparing plans for an 8-room building, in Crystal Park. Herring—2-story, \$18,000 school to be erected according to plans of Archts. Leech & Leech, Lima. Caldwell—4-room school to be erected. Edgerton—Archt. Charles R. Weatherhogg, Ft. Wayne, Ind., is preparing plans for a 2-story high school; bids received next month. Quaker City—\$30,000 has been given by Senator N. B. Scott for the erection of a school. Lima—O. F. Matthews, Lima, and F. L. Packard, Columbus, have been chosen associate architects for the erection of an 8-room school.

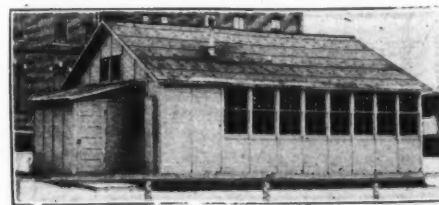
## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Archt. A. H. Moses has completed plans for erection of a 2-story school in Pensauken township,

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New Jersey. Slatington—Plans have been prepared by Archt. Harvey T. Hauer, Lebanon, for the erection of a 2-story, 8-room, \$18,000 school. Allentown—Convent and parochial school will be erected at a cost of \$50,000. Philadelphia—3-story parochial school to be erected at Twelfth and Lombard streets by the St. Peter's R. C. congregation. Coatesville—A number of tracts of land have been purchased in various parts of the town upon which new schools will be constructed. Philadelphia—Plans have been submitted by Archt. William J. Smith for a 2-story school at Sixty-second street and Lebanon avenue. Crafton—Archts. McCollum & Dowler, Pittsburg, to prepare plans for erection of school at Noble and Sidney avenues; cost, \$50,000. Waynesboro—2-story, 9-room school to be erected in the First ward according to plans of Archt. J. W. Woltz. Allentown—4-room addition to the Franklin school planned by Archts. Jacoby & Welschmampel.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mullins—Plans have been prepared by Archts. Carter & Pringle, Columbia; cost \$10,000. Lonestar—\$2,000 will be expended for remodeling the school in district No. 4; plans by D. G. Zeigler, Sumter.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Bids will be received until Feb. 9th for the erection of high school. Archt. Joseph Schwarz.

### TEXAS.

Estacado—4-room, \$5,000 school will be erected. Penelope—School to be erected. Huntsville—School destroyed by fire will be rebuilt. DeKalb—Archts. R. S. Glenn & Co. and Consult. Engr. L. E. Finney, Clarksville, are preparing plans for erection of a 2-story, \$5,000 school. Brackett—Plans and specifications have been completed for the erection of a 6-room school.

### VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—The county school board is to improve the public schools of East Brambleton and Lambert's Point districts, and build a new school at Ocean View. Cost of improvements \$25,000. Appropriation of \$60,000 to be made for the erection of two schools.

### WASHINGTON.

Kennewick—School to be erected.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

Oak Hill—Plans are being prepared by Archts. Bar-

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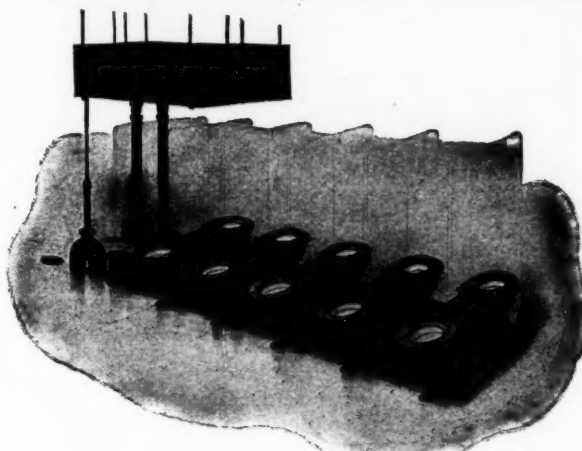
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ber & Klutz, Knoxville, Tenn., for erection of 3-story school (10 rooms and auditorium). St. Marys—2-story 4-room addition is planned for the school by Archt. Jas. P. Chaplin, New Martinsville.

### WISCONSIN.

Racine—Plans of Archts. Chandler & Park for remodeling and enlarging the high school have been accepted. Neenah—Have adopted plans of Archt. H. Wildhagen, Appleton, for erection of a \$50,000 high school. Chippewa Falls—Archt. Fremont D. Orff, Minneapolis, Minn., has plans for a 2-story, \$75,000 high school. Medford—Plans have been adopted for erection of high school. Horicon—Plans for a \$20,000 graded and high school have been completed by Archts. Van Ryn & De Gellecke, Milwaukee. Grafton—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a 2-story, \$10,000 school; the architect is H. G. Lotter, Milwaukee.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Joan of Arc, The English Mail-Coach, and The Spanish Military Nun. By Thomas De Quincey, Edited with Introductory and Textual Notes by Carol M. Newman, Ph. D., Associate Professor of English in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. 297 pages, 16mo, cloth. Price, 25 cents. The Macmillan Company, New York, Chicago, Boston.

Our Civic Image and Our Governments. By Henry Hardin Cherry, Bowling Green, Kentucky. 341 pages. Illustrated. Southern Educational Publishing Company, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Lads and Lassies of Other Days. By Lillian L. Price, Normal and Training School, Newark, New Jersey. 180 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

The War for Independence. By Everett T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., Author of "Three Colonial Boys." Illustrated. 178 pages. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

Elementary Latin Writing. By Clara B. Jordan, Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Cloth, 12mo, 270 pages. Price, \$1.00. American Book Company, New York, Chicago.

Fishing and Hunting. By Sarah M. Mott, New York City, and Maude Barrows Dutton. Cloth, 12mo, 127 pages, with illustrations. Price, 30 cents. American Book Company, New York, Chicago.

In Field and Pasture. By Maude Barrows Dutton. Cloth, 12mo, 190 pages, with illustrations. Price, 35 cents. American Book Company, New York, Chicago.

Elements of German Grammar. By Thomas H. Jappe, Teacher of German, New York. Cloth, 12mo, 133 pages. Price, 60 cents. American Book Company, New York, Chicago.

The Geography of Commerce and Industry. By W. F. Rocheleau, Author of "Great American Industries." 408 pages. Illustrated. Educational Publishing Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

Metamorphose. Involving Regeneration of Individual and Race, and also the Solution of the great Problem of Poverty. By Orlando K. Fitzsimmons. 254 pages. Price, \$2.00. Progress Publishing Company, Chicago and Buffalo.

The Lay of the Minstrel. By Sir Walter Scott. With a Short Biography by Andrew Lang and Introduction and Notes by Fred W. Tickner, M. A. 121 pages. Longmans, Green & Company, New York, Chicago.

The Making of the American Nation. A History for Elementary Schools. By Jacques Wardlaw Redway. 476 pages. Illustrated. Silver, Burdett & Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

### THE USE OF SCHOOL LOCKERS.

Until quite recently students have been forced to use a dressing room to leave their clothes in, where coats, etc., were hung on hooks and where constant petty pilfering was going on of small articles.

This petty stealing was later to a large extent obviated by the use of a wooden locker for each student. Recently have come into the market several makes of steel lockers, which do away with the objectionable features of those made of wood. Wooden lockers warp under varying conditions of heat and moisture; are not difficult to break into, and are dangerous on account of fire. Further than this, wooden lockers retain odors and if vermin once get in them cannot be eradicated.

The modern steel locker is fire proof, lasts as long as the building in which it is installed, is free from odors, disease germs, and the nature of the material affords no place for vermin. Further than this, each student is given a certain amount of privacy, in having a locker all by himself, where he can leave his coat or anything else safe from thievery.

The American Portable House Co., of Seattle, Washington, is shipping ready made portable school buildings to all parts of the United States. Being near the base of the lumber supply and making a special business of this class of buildings, the company is able to produce a practical building at reasonable cost.

One of the most unique catalogues on steel lockers for schools and colleges has been published by Churchill & Spalding, 464-478 Carroll avenue, Chicago, Ill. The lockers are known as the Durand-Steel Lockers. Every page is so arranged that it can easily be separated from the rest and yet the whole is in pamphlet form.

The J. L. Hamett Co. has removed its offices and warerooms from 43-45 East Nineteenth street to 27 East Twenty-first street, New York City. The company will hereafter have more commodious quarters for the transaction of its business.

S. D. Kiger, the Indianapolis school supply dealer, carries a line of vehicles for the transportation of pupils in rural districts. Illustrated circulars and price list may be obtained on application.

New York, N. Y. The board of education recently purchased four Smith Premier Typewriters.



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### THE BOOK TRUST DEFEATED.

The first contest over the matter of schools books in the counties of Iowa where the books are chosen by a county committee for the entire county took place at Allison last month. The day was indeed a lively one for the members of the school book committee and the agents of the various companies kept things going all of the time. There were eighteen contestants for the award of the contract for the next five years and the trust of the school book world was cleaned out by the independent book men for the first time in twenty years, says the Daily Times-Tribune of Waterloo, Iowa, of January 12.

The committee to choose the books is composed of the county supervisors, the county superintendent and the county auditor. For several days the various members of this committee have been kept going by the frequent calls of the book men, who were hot on the fight for the contract and who were spending their time in this city and trying to convince the various committee members that their books were the best for the use in the schools here. The fight was the hottest ever put up by the book men in this county and all sorts of methods were used.

The independent book men were jubilant and broad smiles covered their faces when they mentioned the victory which they had gained over the trust. Among the most joyous of these was O. J. Laylander of Cedar Falls, who represents the Ginn & Co. concern. Mr. Laylander won for his company fully eighty per cent of the business for the coming five years. He was awarded the contracts for the readers, Smith's arithmetics, Fry's geographies, Gieser's civics, the histories and agricultural books.

The other independent men lost to Mr. Laylander but they are satisfied with the amount of new business gained and with skinning out the trust concern. The members of the board for the purchasing of the books feel that they have done well to shift off the hold of the trust and the books chosen are felt to be the best for the children of the county.

#### The First of a Series.

The fight in this county was the first of a series in Iowa to come off this month and the forces of the trust and independent book concerns are making Iowa the battle ground for the present time, and men who are engaged in all parts of the country, who are the best in the line, are hustled by the school book men to Iowa to aid in winning the fight for their respective sides.

#### The Story of the Trust.

The trust has been organized for over twenty years and was first a consolidation of five of the largest book concerns in the country and had the best supply of books on the market at that time. Consequently they got most of the trade. Finally other smaller concerns commenced publishing books just as good and commenced getting the business. Then it was that the trust people got busy and in all kinds of methods attempted to buy the business. They paid members of boards, they paid school men, they did anything to get business. Finally the independent concerns became so strong that they forced the margin of business that they secured from a small per cent up to about 75 per cent of the total city and town business of

the country. By liberal use of money to get the business the trust managed to keep a large portion of the country business.

In Iowa now, with the fight here, has begun the fight for a control of the trade. The independent men intend to get many of the thirty counties that are now giving their business to the trust. Their books are just as good, or better, while their prices are lower and the moral wave over the country is bringing an awakening to the board of supervisors who have always given the business to the trust. The Butler county board would listen to no offers of boodle from the trust men, they would not be wavered from their purpose of choosing the best books from the list without reference to trust concerns. Consequently the independent people got the business.

The first defeat will mean that the trust will fight hard to gain the rest of the counties and it is probable that they will gain a few, but with a common sense argument and the best books the independent concerns are determined to win the business where honesty will do it.

### THE UNIFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL ARMY.

The use of the Academic Cap and Gown for Graduating Classes of High Schools, Seminaries and Academies is steadily increasing. The costume commends itself to sensible people for many reasons. It is economical, costing much less, whether bought or rented, than the usual graduating gown or dress suit and saves not only money, but time, labor and nervous energy consumed over the "dress problem." The Cap and Gown is thoroughly democratic, enabling all to make an equally good appearance. It is appropriate in its scholarly significance; it is universally becoming, giving a charm to the exercises which stimulates speakers and delights the audience.

The high schools of many states were represented in this custom last year, Pennsylvania leading and Ohio following second. Many new schools are already considering caps and gowns for this year's Commencement.

### VALUABLE SILICATE MUCILAGE.

The New York Silicate Book Slate Co., of New York, N. Y., have recently placed upon the market their valuable Silicate Mucilage. For many years they have exclusively used this mucilage in the manufacture of their well-known blackboards, etc., its particularly great strength and spreading qualities making it perfect for the purpose of glueing together the different sections of wood pulp boards. It has many advantages over the ordinary brands, namely: rapidity of adhesiveness; flows easily and smoothly; does not necessitate rubbing down. It is of a clear amber color and is guaranteed to keep in any climate; in case of thickening it may be thinned with ordinary water without diminishing its strength or adhesive qualities. The firm claims that it is unsurpassed in glueing labels to tin, glass, polished wood or any other very smooth surface.

This product is put up in two ounce cones, two, three and four-ounce desk, half pints, pints, quarts, gallons, or in large sized barrels. Pieces

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are reasonably low in comparison with other standard brands. Any person desiring full information may write to the above firm and receive a copy of their price list and discount sheet. A late catalogue explains everything relative to Silicate blackboards, blackboard cloths, roll-blackboards, black diamond slating, veneer plates, revolving blackboards, etc.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, New York, manufacture seven types of gowns for student use in a great variety of fabrics and grades. Catalogue and price list may be obtained by addressing the firm as above.

D. C. Heath & Company, The Milton Bradley Company, G. & C. Merriam Company, Educational Publishing Company and several other educational publishers have located their San Francisco offices in the new Educational building at 717 Market street. The firms unite in a cordial invitation to all visiting educators to make the building their headquarters.

Passaic, N. J. The school board has lately purchased two Smith Premier Typewriters.

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